

GERMAN ADVANCE PRESSED IN RUSSIA INSPIRE OF TREATY

Enemy Forces Continue Oc-
cupying Territory After
Peace Is Concluded

TO FLANK MOSCOW?

Bolsheviks Are Bitter And
Take Steps To De-
fend Country

TROTSKY IS ACTIVE

To Submit Bill To Soviets
To Provide An
Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 20.—Despite the
treaty of peace signed with the Central
Powers, the operations of the enemy
are continuing and it is suspected that
his intention is to outflank Moscow.

Trotsky, the Commissar of De-
fence, has arrived in Moscow.

The Social Revolutionaries of the
Left are quitting the Government
and proceeding south to organize
detachment to operate against the
Germans.

The Austro-German forces have oc-
cupied Soumy, five hours from Khar-
koff, which is an important railway
center.

The enemy is also moving in the
vicinity of Dno, on the Petrograd-
Moscow Railway.

These facts are arousing serious
suspicion that the Austrians and Ger-
mans, despite the conclusion of the
treaty of peace, are planning to out-
flank Moscow.

This explains the arrival of Trotsky
in Moscow. He has submitted a bill
for the defence of the country if the
enemy's operations continue.

The Government will probably be
transferred to Saratoff or Nijni-
Novgorod.

The Patriarch of the Russian
Church announces that the Church
cannot support a peace which threat-
ens to dismember and enslave the
country.

Three Commissaries who were en-
trusted with the reorganization of the
navy have been mysteriously mur-
dered.

The Russian troops in the Pskoff
sector have retired seven miles in
accordance with the German de-
mand.

The Swedish troops on the Aaland
Islands have withdrawn.

The total Russian War Bill
amounts to \$5,000,000,000.

London, March 20.—The Petro-
grad correspondent of the Daily
Chronicle wires:

The Germans are expected here in
two or three days. It is reported
that the German Control Com-
mission will sit here.

SPANISH CABINET OUT; FOLLOWS WAR MINISTER

King Plans Drastic Reforms To
Promote Country's Trade
After The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, March 19.—The Cabinet
has resigned, following the resigna-
tion of Senor La Cierva, the Minister
of War.

The strike of the post-office employes
has been settled by the Government
conceding all their demands, including
an increase of salaries and the removal
of military control.

London, March 19.—A bewildering
mass of belated telegrams from Spain
seem to indicate that the Minister
of War, Senor La Cierva, on the 12th
still had the upper hand. The postal
employes struck, owing to dissatis-
faction with their conditions of
employment, whereupon the military
took over the post and telegraph
services under the instructions of the
Minister of War.

The King of Spain opened Parlia-
ment on Monday. In a vigorous
speech he foreshadowed drastic
economic and financial reforms of
the administration, particularly in
the direction of promoting Spanish
trade overseas. He reminded Parlia-
ment that it was expected to lead
the nation in the struggle after the
war.

Rail And Water Lines Co-operate In Fight To Keep Plague From City

Local Bodies Take Active Steps To Meet Emergencies
That May Arise Here—Dr. Stanley Confirms
Presence Of Disease At Nanking

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Nanking, March 21.—Plague cases
have been verified by Dr. Stanley at
Hsiaokwan, the foreign district out-
side the wall. There was one death
yesterday. Five more reported today
are being investigated. There have
also been many deaths in a small
village near here.

The officials have become active.
They have closed tea shops and es-
tablished a hospital.

Decisive steps were taken yesterday
for warding off the pneumonic plague
peril, now threatening Shanghai from
the scene of its latest outbreak at Nan-
king. In addition, it is officially an-
nounced, the local Health Committee
is proceeding with preparations to
meet the emergency if the disease is
discovered in any section of the city.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway has
announced that no passengers will be
booked to or from Nanking, Chinkiang
or intermediate stations, or to connect
with Northern railways; the shipping
companies have suspended passenger
traffic with all places of call between
here and Nanking and between Nan-
king and Wuhu, and the Commissioner
of Customs is doing everything possi-
ble to cut off the small boat and
launch traffic between here and the
infected city.

It is expected that further plans will
be formulated and put into effect when
Dr. Stanley returns with his report
from Nanking, which will probably be
today. Another development in the
marshalling of forces to meet the peril,
it is understood, will be the formation
of a Consular Committee here, some-
what similar to the one made up of
Consuls at various points along the
line threatened by the outbreak of
1911. Organisation of this body, it is
understood, will be perfected at a
meeting tomorrow.

The steps taken today followed the
emergency meeting called by the
Health Committee on Wednesday, at
which heads of the transportation
companies and officials of the French
Municipality attended. Concerning the
problems discussed and the decisions

made at the meeting, the following
statement was issued yesterday by Mr.
N. O. Liddell, Acting Secretary of the
Council:

"In reference to the meeting of the
Health Committee held in the Coun-
cil Room Wednesday afternoon, brief
particulars of which were published
in the Municipal Gazette of yester-
day's date, I am authorized to state
that consideration was given to (1) the
measures to be taken to prevent the
spread of pneumonic plague from
Nanking to Shanghai and (2) to the
measures to be taken should the in-
fection reach Shanghai.

"In regard to (1), it was un-
animously decided that every en-
deavor should be made to suspend
all passenger traffic between Shang-
hai and Nanking. So far as water-
way communication is concerned the
shipping companies agreed to dis-
continue, until further notice, all
passenger traffic up and down from
Nanking and from all places of call
between Nanking and Shanghai and
Nanking and Wuhu, excluding the
last named, and requests for similar
action have been addressed to other
interested shipping companies, whose
whole-hearted co-operation is con-
fidently assumed. So far as railway
communication is concerned, the
Shanghai-Nanking Railway Com-
pany have taken steps for the dis-
continuance of all passenger traffic
between Nanking and Chinkiang. As
regards the launch and small boat
passenger traffic between Shanghai
and Nanking and the intermediate
places of call, the Commissioner of
Customs is taking such steps as are
possible to secure a discontinuance
of this traffic and representations on
the subject have been made to the
Consular Body with the request that
the assistance of the Diplomatic
Body in Peking be sought by tele-
graphic communication.

"In regard to (2), arrangements
have been made to deal with the isola-
tion of plague cases and so far as
possible for the isolation of contacts.
Steps are being taken by the Council
(Continued on Page 5)

SUBMARINE SHIP TOLL 2,938 VESSELS IN YEAR

British Paper Scouts Such Fig-
ures And Thinks Fishing
Boats Are Included

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The Paris cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail states
that the figures published of ships
sunk by German submarines in 1917
each quarter are as follows:—

January-March:	202
Torpedoed	579
Sunk by gunfire	426
April-June:	674
Torpedoed	339
Sunk by gunfire	292
July-September:	311
Torpedoed	114
Sunk by gunfire	114

Commenting on these figures the
Daily Mail remarks that even if the
number of British vessels sunk last
year had averaged twenty a week that
would have been 1,040 vessels lost;
hence the above figures may relate to
all Allied and neutral ships sunk, in-
cluding fishing boats.

Baluchistan Tribe Causes British Worry

Marris Comm: Outrages Aga-
inst Property And Attack
Two Army Posts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The Press
Bureau issues the following com-
munique:

The attitude of the Marri tribe in
Baluchistan is unsatisfactory. They
have committed numerous outrages
against telegraphs, trains and govern-
ment property, and also attacked our
posts at Gumbaz and Fort Munro
where they were repulsed with heavy
losses. But they are still defiant and
punitive measures have now been
ordered.

DUTCH CONDITIONS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO ENTENTE

May Concede Point Regarding
Armament—Requisition
Is Next Move

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 20.—It is under-
stood that the Entente is not likely to
accept the conditions laid down by the
Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs,
which were cabled on the 18th, except
that they may possibly make a con-
cession of not insisting that the Dutch
vessels which they take over shall be
armed.

London, March 19.—The British
Government has sent a fresh notifica-
tion to the Dutch Government that
the Allies will proceed immediately to
requisition Dutch shipping unless
Holland unequivocally accepts the last
note presented by the Allies in that
connection, to which a reply, which
expected yesterday, has not been re-
ceived up to the present.

It is pointed out that Holland's
apparent tardy acceptance of the
arrangement proposed earlier, men-
tioned in the cables yesterday evening,
no longer meets the case, as the posi-
tion has radically changed.

Amsterdam, March 20.—The Ger-
man threats of what will happen if
Holland acquiesces to the shipping
arrangement demanded by the Allies
are becoming more menacing.

The Tage-Zeitung now says that
Germany, in her vital interests, will
draw the necessary conclusion from
such a violation of neutrality.

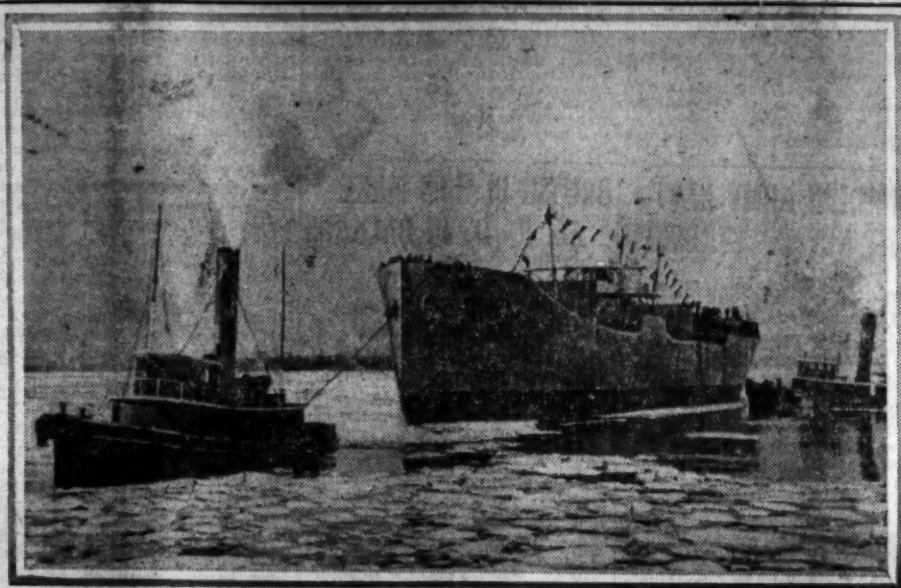
Agreement With Sweden Negotiated By Allies

London, March 19.—Reuter's Agency
learns that an agreement between
Sweden and the Allies is pending,
which will assure Sweden of supplies
of wheat, maize and oats.

MINERS' VOTE ON COMB-OUT (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The Lancashire
and Cheshire miners have voted 14,840
for and 30,359 against a comb-out of
miners for military service.

Launching Brings America One Ship Nearer Victory



Every ounce of steel and every rivet in this American Victory ship is an American blow at the Kaiser. This is one of the first merchant ships built by Uncle Sam to take the water. Every ship turned out brings America nearer to victory, and many of them are being rushed to completion at the United States shipyards throughout the country.

RUBBER BALLS FULL OF GAS ENRAGE AMERICANS

German Airmen Drop New Form
Of Frightfulness On Troops
In Toul Sector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—Reuter's Cor-
respondent at American Head-
quarters states that German airmen
have been dropping rubber balls
eighteen inches in diameter filled
with liquid mustard-gas over the
American sector northwest of Toul.
So far as is known, this is the first
time that aeroplanes have been
employed for such an operation.
Up to the present luckily this new
frightfulness has been without re-
sult. The Americans are furious at
"this dirty warfare."

America May Melt 200 Million Dollars

Bill To Sell Part Of Huge Silver
Hoard Stabilising Exchange
Has Been Introduced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The Washing-
ton correspondent of the Times
states that a Bill is being introduced
to Congress authorising the Govern-
ment to melt down and sell two
hundred million silver dollars out of
the four hundred and sixty million
now in the Treasury vaults. It is
understood that this will be virtually
equivalent to the Government fixing
the price of silver at about G.\$1.00
per ounce.

The silver producers and dealers
have agreed informally to sell the
country's entire output for the next
year or two at a fixed price, prob-
ably 98 cents or G.\$1.00 per ounce,
to replace the silver dollars melted
down for export to India, China and
Japan.

(The American dollar weighs
412.5 grains with a fineness of
900-1,000 and thus contains 371 1/2
grains of pure silver.)

Togoland Charge Branded A Canard

London Denies German Rumor
African Tribes Were Forced
To Become British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The German
press has been making the most of a
statement attributed to German mis-
sionaries in Togoland, declaring that
the tribes were obliged in the middle
of 1916 to become English, or to elect
to become German and those who
chose Germany were punished by
forced labor.

An official statement published in
London affirms that the above is pure
invention. The future of Togoland
has not been discussed with the natives
and forced labor ceased when Ger-
man rule was ended. There can be
no doubt from the spontaneous ex-
pressions of chiefs and other natives
regarding the desire of the tribes to
remain under British rule.

Baker Is Under Fire For 90 Minutes With Added Thrill Later

Four-Inch Shell Bursts Near His
Auto But None Hurt By
Scattered Fragments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—Reuter's cor-
respondent with the American Army
in France states that Secretary of
War Baker on Tuesday visited the
front line trenches and remained for
90 minutes under heavy enemy shell
fire. When returning to Headquarters
a German 4-inch shell burst within 40
yards but without damaging the car
in which Secretary of State Baker was
travelling or the occupants.

Terauchi Fearless Of Siberian Germans

Says They Are Not Likely To
Give Trouble And That Japan
Has Made No Decision Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokyo, March 20.—Answering an
interpellation in the House of Peers
concerning the situation in Siberia,
the Premier, Count Terauchi, re-
plied that nothing has been decided
concerning armed intervention by
Japan. The German prisoners in
Siberia, he added, are not likely to
create serious trouble.

SOVIETS AND CHINESE REACH AGREEMENT

Questions Concerning Frontier
Of Siberia Settled, Petrograd
Officially Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 19.—It is
officially announced that the Soviet
authorities in Siberia have con-
cluded an agreement with the Chinese
Government regulating questions
connected with the frontier.

Talk On Labor Corps To Be Given Tonight

Lieut. Hawkings To Talk At
Martyrs' Memorial
Hall

The lecture by Lieutenant W. J.
Hawkings on "Experiences with the
Chinese Labor Corps" will take
place tonight and will be given in
Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese
Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road,
instead of in Union Church Hall, as
previously announced. Sir Everard
Fraser will act as chairman of the
meeting and the lecture will begin
at 9 p.m. Admission tickets at \$1
may be secured at the door. The
proceeds will go to aid the fund for
Chinese in France.

The Weather

Cloudy and colder. The maximum
temperature yesterday was 57.2 and
the minimum 41.5, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being 62.4
and 42.3.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY ATTEMPTS AT THREE POINTS

Arracourt is Scene of Day's
Bitterest Fight With
Germans Defeated

TRY FOR RHEIMS

Attempt At Coup-de Main
Has Short Life When
Guns Begin To Bark

ATTACK SOUAIN

Violent Fire Compels With-
drawal With Serious
Loss To Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 20.—The official
communique issued this afternoon
reports:

There has been fairly great enemy
artillery in Champagne, on the
right of the Meuse and in Woivre.
After lively bombardment the
enemy at several points of the front
engaged in infantry actions, which,
however, were abortive. An enemy
coup-de-main northeast of Rheims
was arrested without difficulty. The
enemy attempted three times to
reach our lines in the Souain sector
but our violent fire compelled him
to withdraw with serious losses. A
strong attack made by the enemy
south of Arracourt in Lorraine was
repulsed after violent hand-to-hand
fighting, in which we partly gained
the advantage and repelled the
enemy, taking some prisoners.
Pierce Enemy Lines At Rheims

Paris, March 19.—The official com-
munique issued this afternoon re-
ported:

Yesterday evening a detachment of
our troops penetrated the enemy lines
in the region of Rheims to the depth
of a kilometer, destroyed numerous
occupied dug-outs and brought back
nine prisoners.

At midnight, after a sharp artillery
preparation, the enemy carried out a
coup-de-main northeast of Sillery,
which broke down under our fire.

There has been a violent artillery
duel on the right of the Meuse, par-
ticularly in the region of Hill 344.

The official communique issued yester-
day afternoon reported:

The artillery duel continues on the
right of the Meuse.

Our fire drove off reconnoitring
parties of the enemy attempting to
reach our lines in the region of Hau-
daumont and northwest of Bezonvaux.

There have been fairly great arti-
llery actions north of Le Boin and on
both sides of the Fave, in Voges.

How French Broke Through

On the evening of the 17th and
the morning of the 18th the French
troops executed three coups-de-
main, two of which, of a certain im-
portance, were carried out in Malan-
court Wood, Cheppy Wood and
Vauquois, on the left bank of the
Meuse.

On the 17th at 6 o'clock in the
evening the attack was started in
Cheppy Wood. Our infantry and
special engineer troops, protected by
an extremely heavy barrage-fire
from the French batteries and
machine guns, penetrated far into
the German lines. The enemy was
unable to resist, being dominated
from the first by the valiant conduct
of the French troops. The destruc-
tions planned completed those that
had already been caused by our ar-
tillery preparation and rendered the
enemy defences useless for some
time. The German artillery only in-
flicted very slight losses upon the
French, whose batteries had shown
superiority over those of the ad-
versary.

Near Vauquois, after the quiet of
the early morning hours, at day-
break the French artillery started a
preparatory fire of extreme violence.
A small group of French troops
penetrated under the protection of
this fire into the German first line,
broke up the resistance of the oc-
cupants and took seven prisoners,
destroying several enemy shelters.
They returned with very slight
losses bringing back valuable in-
formation.

About the same hour the other
extremity of the field of action was
prepared by our artillery in Malan-
court Wood. The French troops,

American Mission Is Sent To Siberia

Will Investigate Reports Of
The Arming Of Ger-
man Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 19.—An Ameri-
can Mission is going to Siberia to
investigate the reports of the arming
of prisoners of war.

crossing ground which had been completely broken up by our artillery bombardments, also reached the enemy lines. The slight resistance made here and there could not prevent them from fully attaining the objectives assigned. The enemy sustained considerable losses, all his shelters having been completely destroyed by fire and explosion where the fire of our artillery had spared them. 85 prisoners were brought back to the French lines.

Quiescent On British Front

London, March 20, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Portuguese repulsed raids in the neighborhood of Paquissart. There has been a reciprocal artillery action in the Paschendale sector.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that very wet weather is restricting operations and favors surprise tactics, but the enemy shows no signs of emerging.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

We carried out successful raids at Villers-Guislain, La Vacquerie and Bois Grenier.

The Portuguese raided the German trenches eastward of Neuve Chapelle and brought back prisoners and two machine-guns.

We repulsed three raids at Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier, inflicting losses on the enemy.

There has been an hostile artillery bombardment of our forward and back areas in the Ypres sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We drove off raiders northeastward of Armentieres.

The enemy artillery has been active in the regions of Ypres, Cambrai, Vermelles, the La Bassée Canal and Armentieres.

We dropped nine tons of bombs on billets, dumps and the railway station and two aerodromes at Busigny.

The fighting in the air was very intense and between large formations. We brought down nineteen and drove down nine enemy machines, twelve of ours are missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped 600 bombs on two aerodromes used by the enemy night-flying machines and on enemy dumps and billets. All our machines returned.

A Belgian official communique reports: All the advanced trench elements into which the Germans penetrated yesterday in the region of Neuport have been recovered.

Attempts made by the enemy to capture our advanced posts on Beverdyk were repulsed. Numerous enemy dead were found in the re-occupied trenches.

MANNHEIM RAIDED AGAIN BY BRITISH AIRPLANES

Factory And Docks Hit; 30 Raids On German Cities Since October

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. McPherson, Under Secretary for War, announced that British aeroplanes raided Mannheim yesterday and dropped over a ton of bombs with excellent results. Eight hits were obtained on the works of the Badische Soda-Fabrik, causing an abnormally large column of smoke to ascend. Also two bursts were seen on the docks and another on a large factory.

An enemy formation attacked the British squadron. Two enemy machines were driven down and the remainder driven off. All our machines returned safely.

Mr. McPherson also stated that since October we have made thirty-eight effective air-raids on Germany under the most difficult conditions, dropped forty-eight tons of bombs and lost only ten machines in 250 flights.

The number of raids and the amount of explosives dropped steadily increased, while the increased distance to which the raids were carried into Germany was most satisfactory.

The majority of the raids were carried out in broad daylight and the bursting bombs were photographed, thus completely confirming the reports of their effectiveness.

The attacks were concentrated on objects of military importance, being in striking contrast to the promiscuous methods of the enemy.

Our night-flying machines flew down and fired at searchlights, trains and railway stations. The enemy's anti-aircraft defences steadily increased.

The enemy aeroplanes were defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene and our air-men occasionally attacked enemy aeroplanes preparing to raid France.

The Hague correspondent of the Times states that a neutral who has returned from Germany, gives vivid accounts of the panic which occurred in the Rhineland during the British air raid on the 12th. All the factories were stopped for hours while fifty persons were killed in Coblenz, very heavy material damage done and many fires started.

British Women Eligible To Become Solicitors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The House of Lords today passed the third reading of a Bill which enables women to become solicitors by 47 votes to 19.

'Seven Keys To Baldpate'

By Domino

There was a good deal of double-crossing in the "Seven Keys to Baldpate" last night at the Lyceum Theater, but the audience had a triple-cross put over it. Quite half the house said "How funny," and got up to say good night—when the curtain rose again and an anticlimax proved to be a real climax. The audience was fooled, and they liked the experience immensely.

Well, there isn't a doubt that the play is the birth of a clever conception, but I wouldn't reveal the plot—or shall I say mystery—for a rouble, even at its present mark. It is good to be thoroughly taken in sometimes, and that is just what the "Seven Keys to Baldpate" does.

The play demands clever acting, and

in that the Frawley company can feel quite confident. Mortimer had the greater part of the work to do, and he was splendid as usual. Howard, Delaney, Claire, Reynolds Denniston, all got well into the picture. Two little character studies that call for special mention were the "Peters" of E. A. Forbes and the "Thomas Hayden" of Gary McGarry. Frawley himself just appeared in time to say good night. He said it very nicely.

Miss Browne-Decker as Myra Thornhill looked charming and her acting was every bit as good as her appearance. Capital work was contributed by Miss Valentine Sydney (Ellen), Miss Anzonetta Lloyd (Tilly), Miss Edna Keeley (Norton) and Miss Florence Chapman (Mrs. Rhodes).

The latest Frawley production can be heartily recommended. It will be repeated tonight.

CANADIAN ARMY KEPT AT NEEDED STRENGTH

Reinforcements Obtained, Says Governor At Opening Of New Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 18.—The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, in his speech at the opening of Parliament said that he was confident that the members of the Legislature would be animated with the unflinching spirit which has inspired them during long and anxious years of effort and sacrifice and would sustain the high cause in which their country had already borne a splendid part.

The effort confronting them demanded the sternest resolve but their hearts were as firm and their courage as undaunted as among their countrymen holding the battle-line beyond the seas, who still sustained their unbroken record of distinguished achievement.

The reinforcements necessary to keep up the Canadian forces to their full strength had been provided and would be maintained in future.

The industrial and financial stability of Canada, despite the critical condition, had been well maintained, the foreign trade had exceeded all records and the favorable balance of trade was vastly increased.

The effort of the Allied nations would continue till the triumph of the Allied cause.

The Governor-General of Canada paid a tribute to the United States, whose energies, power and vast resources were now beginning to be strongly felt.

CLUB DEPARTMENT MEETS

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet today at the home of Mrs. Rawlinson, 178 North Szechuen Road, when there will be a business session and a miscellaneous program. The Messrs. Heen will give some Hawaiian selections and there will be readings by pupils from two of the leading Chinese Girls' Schools, as well as other musical numbers.

BRITISH PLANES MAKE AIR RAIDS IN BALKANS

Stations Bombed, Bulgarian Troops Attacked, Enemy Machine Shot Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—An official despatch from Salonica reports:

Our aeroplanes have bombed the stations at Angista and Poma. They derailed and bombed a train near the latter place, used their machine guns against a company of Bulgarian troops and shot down a hostile machine.

American Song Service Anniversary Meeting

Organisation Will Celebrate First Birthday By Special Service

Next Sunday's meeting of the American Song Service, to be held in the Palace Hotel at 4.30 p.m., will be an Anniversary Meeting, the organization's first. The Rev. C. E. Darwent of Union Church will deliver a special address and there will be the usual song service as well as special music.

The Song Service was inaugurated a year ago at a meeting of thirty Americans and has developed so steadily that during the past six months there has been an average attendance of over two hundred, while twice the Palace banquet hall has been crowded to overflowing. Get-together socials have been held and special donations of over \$300 have been made toward host relief and the establishment of a sick room at the local American School.

It is announced that beginning with the first Sunday in April the service will be held at 5 p.m. instead of 4.30 as previously.

FINLAND WIRE RESTORED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, March 19.—Telegraphic communication with South Finland has been restored.

REPORT GIVES METHODS OF BRITISH WAR CABINET

300 Meetings Held During The Year With All Branches Represented

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The report of the work of the War Cabinet during 1917, which was briefly reviewed on the 15th, is now published in extenso.

It contains illuminating information regarding the working methods of the War Cabinet. It describes how each meeting begins with the hearing of reports on the progress of the war since the previous day. The Cabinet then deals with questions awaiting decision unless wider questions of policy are discussed. In the former case the Ministers and the chief departmental officials concerned attend.

Important matters of administration are deliberated with a view to departmental co-operation so as to form part of a consistent war plan and the Ministers invited bring outside experts if desired. 245 persons from outside thus attended the deliberations of the War Cabinet during 1917 and tendered their views on foreign, Dominion, Indian, colonial and home affairs.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Imperial Staff attend every meeting, communicate the latest intelligence concerning the war and consult with the War Cabinet on new points which have arisen.

The War Cabinet met three hundred times in 1917.

A considerable number of less important but highly complex questions

were referred to individual members of the War Cabinet, or to committees of Ministers or others with or without power to adopt conclusions.

GERMAN PLANE SHOT DOWN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

A British seaplane patrol in Heligoland Bight engaged two enemy seaplanes ten miles northeastward of Borkum on Tuesday and drove down one in flames. All our machines returned.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikusa M. Mar. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 28
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia-Mar. 25
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Mar. 30

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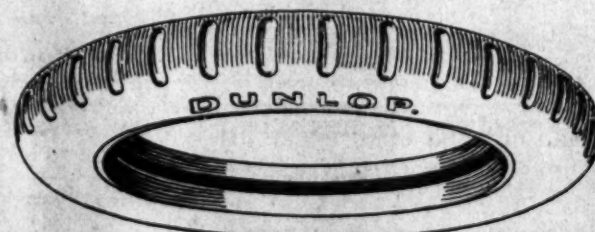
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ALL ALLIES SATISFIED WITH MEETING RESULTS

French And Italian Premiers
Gratified With Latest
London Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 18.—The Premier, M. Clemenceau and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, returned last night to Paris from London accompanied by Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Signor Bissolati.

Interviewed, M. Clemenceau simply declared:

"I am glad, very glad, that agreement has been arrived at on all the principal points in several conferences held in London. It was not very difficult."

Signor Orlando, who was also questioned, refused to make any declaration, but showed the same satisfaction as the French Premier.

The Press Bureau gives out the following additional statement made on behalf of the Allied Conference in London:

"Poland is threatened with a fourth partition. The devices by means of which the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based on fraudulent promises of freedom."

"Rumania is also overwhelmed with the merciless passion for domination."

"We do not and we cannot acknowledge such peace treaties. We mean to continue to fight in order to finish once for all this policy of plunder and to establish the peaceful reign of organised justice."

The French press comments favorably upon the recent declaration made by the Allied Governments, whose firmness and precision it unanimously emphasises.

Le Petit Parisien says:

At a meeting in London at the end of last week, the Government of the Entente did not wish to close their Conference without stigmatising before the world the peace which the Central Empires have inflicted upon Russia and Rumania. It may be necessary that, after the declarations formulated by each of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs to its respective public, a collective declaration should follow which would more exactly define the public mind. The Entente, whose principles are opposed to those of Germany and Austria and who speaks in the name of the right of nations and for democracy, recognises in no sense the rigorous compacts which Germany and Austria have exacted. It has just solemnly said so.

'The Fall Of The Romanoffs'

A film which has been described by critics in the metropolitan press of America as "remarkable" and as "a stride forward in motion picture history" begins a brief showing at the Olympic Theater Saturday night. The film is "The Fall of the Romanoffs," screen dramatization of the story of the Russian Revolution of last year.

The play is based upon information given the producers by "Ilidor," known as "The Mad Monk," who is credited with being a former confidante of the notorious Rasputin and the confessor of the Tsar. "Ilidor" himself plays his role in the production and the story of Rasputin's rise from peasant to the most powerful figure in the Russian Empire and to his sensational death is pictured in gripping style. A strong cast, with Alfred Hickman and Miss Nance O'Neill playing the roles of Tsar and Tsarina, features the production.

Obituary

Volsen Bey

Reuter's Service
Paris, March 18.—The death is announced of Volsen Bey, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company.

No German Prisoners On Hospital Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 19.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the statement that German prisoners are now being carried on French hospital-ships was erroneous.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. One Step—"Smother me with Kisses" Carroll
 2. One Step—"Get out and get under" Abrahams
 3. Waltz—"Un peu d'Amour" Sileau
 4. One Step—"I'll do it all over again" Gumble
 5. Waltz—"Vision de Salome" Joyce
 6. One Step—"That Loving Rag" Adler
- A. de Krom,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Photographing The World's Greatest Drama



Sergeant Leon H. Caverly, United States Marine Corps, one of the "Movie" camera men of Uncle Sam's fighting forces in France, photographing our participation in the great war for the nation's archives. These men daily risk their lives recording the world's greatest drama for future generations.

Caverly is shown wearing his full equipment, including a gas mask and trench helmet, photographing United States marines at work near the first-line trenches.

News Briefs

Mrs. A. W. Cross has received a cable from her husband, who is now in England after passing through a series of thrilling adventures, following the capture of the N. Y. K. s.s. Hitachi Maru by the raider Woelf. Mr. Cross is at present the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. He has been commanded by the King to appear before him and give an account of his exciting experiences.

The Collier Girls will give a farewell performance at the Victoria Theater next Monday, previous to their departure from China. They will be assisted by Messrs. Silas, Sanborn, Dearn and Smith.

Thirty-five beggars were convicted yesterday at the Mixed Court and given sentences varying from two weeks to one year for snatching food from restaurant keepers. Caterers of Chinese food in the Louisa district have been recently besieged by beggars when they return with the "left overs" from their customers and their loads have been robbed. The police rounded up no less than 35 of these food snatchers in one day.

Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court, and Mrs. Turner will leave for England on Monday.

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On Route VaMon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 18,000.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Say Zoong, 21 mow suitable for foreign residence.
On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

French Radicals Give Support To Pichon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 18.—The Executive Committee of the Radical and Socialist parties yesterday approved the application made by its office to M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom it is in entire agreement concerning Alsace-Lorraine and Poland.
The Executive Committee declared itself in favor of an active policy on the part of the Allies with a view to preventing German colonisation of Russia, Rumania and the eastern countries threatened by domination by Germany.

S. V. C. Orders

The following Corps orders were issued yesterday from Headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant:

No. 22. Leave. Short leave has been granted to the following Officers: Capt. C. H. Rutherford, March 15 to 30, 1918. Lieut. H. S. Lindsay, March 25 to May 25, 1918.

No. 23. Appointment. Captain W. J. N. Dyer, Reserve of Officers, is appointed Staff Reserve Officer. Municipal Gazette March 21, 1918.

No. 24. Discipline. Officers and N. C. Officers when acting as instructors on parade, will wear uniform. Uniform is not compulsory at lectures.

No. 25. Uniform. Summer Uniform will be taken into wear on May 15. O. C. Units will arrange for their recruits who have passed the Recruits' Course to be measured.

No. 26. Easter Holidays. The Headquarters office will be closed on Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30, and Monday, April 1.

No. 27. Camps. The following camps will be formed for the period Thursday, March 28 to Monday, April 1, inclusive:

Rifle Range—Light Horse.
Riding School, Gordon Road.
Artillery.
Jessfield Park, under canvas.
Engineers and Maritime Co.

Just the Thing for Little Ones

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Maymont, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past four years and find them just the thing for babies and young children." They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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BE EXHIBITED FOR A FEW DAYS MORE IN THE
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
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PARIS
RUE DE LA PAIX



There Pen sat and talked-talked to Emily
Pendennis Ch. 6

None will fail to feel the charm there is in those few words - to most will come a recollection of their own infatuation. And in the quiet of reflective mood there will be at once an atmosphere wherein the charm of a cigarette is most enthralling. At such a time you will discover the full significance of the "Pedigree" quality in the "Three Castles" Brand - then you will find out exactly why you have always cared more for them than any other. Not only because they are mild, fragrant and beautifully made, because they are pure and tasteful, but because in them, there is that indefinable something - a subtle charm which has secured the world's infatuation.

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "Three Castles" with their "The Virginians".

"The Three Castles"

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
The Cigarette with the Pedigree



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BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

WOMAN WENT AFOOT TO BELGIUM'S RUINS

Girl Tells Of German Arrogance
She Encountered During
Hazardous Journey

HAD NARROW ESCAPES

Miss Burleigh Says German
People, As Well As Kaiser,
Must Be Whipped

New York, Jan. 27.—"It is not the Kaiser with whom we have got to reckon, it is the people of Germany. The Kaiser is a figurehead, and his presence on the throne does not alter matters in the least. Germans have the sort of Government they themselves want, and the Germans themselves must be absolutely and thoroughly whipped before peace and safety can come again to the world."

This was the opinion expressed yesterday by an English girl, Miss B. Bennett Burleigh, whose experiences with the German war machine in all the horror of its occupation and devastation of Belgium cover probably more adventures than have fallen to the lot of but few women. Miss Burleigh is the daughter of a famous English war correspondent, the late Bennett Burleigh. When the war broke out, and for her four brothers joined the colors, Miss Burleigh, then a reporter on the British paper, The Queen, decided that she would see something of the fighting. Accordingly she crossed to Belgium, and passed on foot all alone through the German lines which were then drawn around Brussels.

She was in Holland for several months and saw there the work of German intrigue, the extent of which she says, has been scarcely comprehended in this country or in England.

"I couldn't stay home when war was declared," said Miss Burleigh, who has just come to America, where she is going to deliver a series of lectures. "I had to go, so I got a passport and started out on my own. I landed at Ostend just after the Germans had closed on Brussels, and there the stories I heard should have warned me of what I was to see, but, like the rest of the world, I couldn't believe them then."

Started Out Afoot
"I have spent a good deal of my life in Belgium and I know the country and the people pretty well, so it did not seem to me to be much of a task to walk to Brussels. I started out all by myself and after several days on the road got through to Brussels. On my way I was joined by a party of Belgian women and men, and refugees who were wandering homeless in the face of the ruin wrought by German soldiers. I was not stopped by Germans a single time, though once or twice I had to get off on the side of the road to let thousands of them go by. They were then all hurrying forward to crush the Allies before England's full might could be thrown in the battle."

"I think I owed my safety at this time to the fact that I was going toward Brussels. The Germans did not bother much with people going in that direction, for there was the main body of their army. Also, the fact that I was a woman helped. I think for they thought I was just another of those left helpless in the face of the prowess of the Kaiser's armies. Again, remember that the troops I passed were going to battle, and were going as fast as they could, so their commanders did not stop women tramping all alone beside the road. Otherwise I do not believe anything could have saved me, for at that time I did not know the frightful efficiency with which the German Intelligence Department works."

"In Brussels I stayed with an old school friend, whose family had not left the city. She was very hospitable and gave me a bed, although you can imagine her astonishment when I walked in and announced that I had come all by myself from Ostend."

"While I was in Brussels wondering what I could find of interest to write about, for the German troops seemed to paralyze the whole city by their mere presence, I heard of the burning of Louvain. I could hardly believe it was true, but I thought to myself that here was the story I wanted if I could only get it. So I left Brussels one morning about 6 o'clock and started on foot for Louvain. During the day I saw several bodies of German troops, and had to take to my heels. Once I hid behind a haystack to let German soldiers go by. But most of the troops I saw

American Duchess' Home Scene Of Allied War Council Sitting



Sunderland House, the London residence of the Duchess of Marlborough, has been taken over by the British Government for the use of the Allied War Council. The Duchess, who formerly was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, was given only a week's time to quit the house, but she quickly acquiesced and purchased a small home at Devonshire.

were artillery batteries, and they were not particularly dangerous to me. Near Louvain I met Belgians fleeing horror-stricken from the ruins and I think it was then, for almost the first time, that I realized what German domination meant.

"I cannot bear to describe Louvain. It was horrible. The place had been simply blotted from the face of the earth. There was hardly enough shelter left for a stray dog. I saw scores of new-made graves of Belgians who had been executed by the Germans, and in some cases I found embers of what had once been a house still glowing where a recent atrocity had been committed. The next morning I returned to Brussels."

War Of Brutality
"By this time, I had come to realize that the Germans were warring as it had been fought a thousand years ago; that no one had any rights in the eyes of either their soldiers or their high command, and that the individual soldier was being deliberately encouraged in his acts of frightfulness. It's a wonder to me now that I escaped through it all, for as I look back upon it I had hardly one chance in a thousand. From now on, you can believe, I hid from every gray-coated soldier I saw."

"Aside from the brutality and greed that have been displayed throughout Belgium by the Kaiser's forces, what impressed me most was the absolute arrogance of the conquerors. It is a foretaste of what the world could expect if Germany won. One of the orders issued in the early days of the occupation was that a civilian had to get off the sidewalk twenty feet ahead of a German soldier or officer and not return until the German was twenty feet away. Posters with rules and regulations established by the German

high command literally placarded the conquered territory. One of these I remember announced that all Belgians accused by German soldiers of disorder or any other crime (from the German point of view) would be considered guilty without more ado."

Miss Burleigh told of how she had walked from Brussels through the German lines to Mons, where she visited a German hospital in which were sixteen wounded British soldiers. They were the first English troops she had seen, she said. The Belgian nurse in charge permitted her to talk with them.

"There were sixteen wounded Germans in the same ward," said Miss Burleigh, "and after I had visited the Tommies they informed the commanding General of my suspicious appearance. I had to leave Mons in the night, and when I got back to Brussels I found that they had sent out orders for my arrest. My Belgian friends learned that they had my description, so I changed my tie, as they say, and finally escaped to Ostend just before the Germans captured that place."

Miss Burleigh spent several months doing war relief work in Holland last year, and it was there that she saw the propagandist work of the Germans at its height.

Holland Full Of German Agents
"Holland is simply full of German agents," she said. "I have set in a trap and listened to conversations in French in which a man, manifestly a German, was insidiously sowing in the minds of his hearers a distrust of the Allies and everything connected with their struggle. It would be done with an air of impartiality, as though the speaker had absolutely no interest in the war, but was anxious that others should understand the fundamental causes and effects."

"I would hear such stuff as that France was tired of fighting and that she would stop if it wasn't that she feared England; that the English and French soldiers were not getting along amicably together, but that French prisoners were glad to have Germany deliver them from the domination of the British. And while I am on the subject, let me tell you the latest thing in the way of German propaganda stories. They say that American troops who have come over are showing undisguised dislike for both the French and the Belgian troops."

Miss Burleigh has lately been in France, where she lectured under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. She saw and talked to the American troops there. Her impressions gathered from a few brief visits to our camps and cantonments were that "Americans are not so excited about the war as they'd be." She said that our soldiers appeared much more quiet and serious than she had expected.

Of Miss Burleigh's four brothers who joined the British Army at the outset of the war, three have been killed in action, two in France and one at Gallipoli. The last, her youngest brother, a lad of 19, has been invalided out of the army on account of wounds, and is a permanent cripple. She herself, still in her early twenties, is hoping by the message she brings, to stir our people to a realization of the nature of the fight they have entered.

SOLDIER CALLS THE ARMY A REST CURE

Base Towns In France Are
Simply Stiff With
Men

By 'Three Stars'
(From The Evening Standard)

It seems odd, perhaps, to look upon life in the Army as a rest cure. Yet, after upwards of three years' experience, I am convinced that this is what it is for a large number of officers and men. There is plenty of work to be done, but unfortunately, owing to the system adopted, it is done by the few instead of being shared by the many.

Visit any big camp or military center, and what does one find? Hundreds of troops loafing about all day long, and doing practically nothing, or at any rate nothing that a little "push and go" could not do in a very short time. Of course, there is a certain amount of drill; but once a soldier has passed the recruit stage, there is not overmuch of this.

Exceptions
So far as goes service in the United Kingdom, my firm opinion is that the only people who do any real work are the members of the Training Reserve Brigades and their instructors. These units consist of young soldiers who still have all their military education to acquire. Consequently, they have to put in a fair amount of time at drill, musketry, and route-marching, etc. But for the rest there is a very slack time. This helps to explain to civilians the mysterious spectacle of hundreds of soldiers playing football for half the day, or swarming in the streets of garrison towns from morning to night.

This sort of thing does not affect the rank and file only. Far from it. The officers are equally concerned. In fact, even more so, for things being what they are, subalterns and captains—not to mention majors and colonels—get a good deal more leave than sergeants and privates. And, after all, why shouldn't they if—owing to the peculiar workings of our military system—they have nothing special to do for several hours a day? They might just as well be enjoying themselves in London as stopping in a muddy camp.

The Over-Crowded Camp
One reason why so much week-end and other leave is granted is the lack of accommodation in the average camp. With the huts and tents crowded to more than their proper capacity, it becomes necessary to get as many of their occupants away as possible each night in order to relieve the congestion. When one batch

returns, another clears off. There is nothing else to be done.

I quite admit that this is not the case everywhere, and that in some districts a man is lucky if he gets home once in three months. Still, what I am talking about is the general condition of affairs. If you doubt it, have a look at places like Aldershot, Salisbury, York, Dublin, etc., and visit the railway stations there.

Everyone who has been to France knows perfectly well that for each man in the trenches there are at least three behind the lines. The base towns are simply stiff with troops.

The great majority of these men are "employed"—that is, they fill jobs of various sorts. Thus, they act as clerks, servants, grooms, butchers, bakers, cooks, orderlies, tailors, laborers, chauffeurs, and mechanics, etc.; and are to be found in offices, stores, messes, camps, docks, garages, canteens, and railway stations, etc.

There are more than enough of them to make up a good-sized army in themselves, and every man jack of them sleeps in a comfortable bed at night, has four square meals a day, and draws more money (on account of what is humorously termed "extra duty") than his fighting comrade who stands in a trench to be shot or gassed. Certainly, war is a weird business.

Theory And Practice
In theory no officer or man is employed behind the lines if he is capable of doing duty in the trenches, out in practice, Officers and men

bullets. The theory is excellent. Un- fortunately, however, it does not work. Nobody quite knows why, but the fact remains that a very considerable proportion of able-bodied soldiers of all ranks have what are called "soft" jobs found for them in the different military areas well beyond the reach of shot and shell. It tins from a transport.

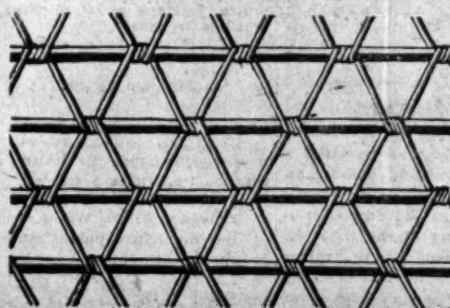
is true that every now and again an enthusiastic brigadier has a combat, and a certain number of them are promptly returned to more active duty. Still, before you can say "Knife!" many of them are back again. And, if not, others come who are equally eligible for the fighting line.

The prevalent idea that the troops in the firing-line are compensated for their hardships and risks by getting all the honor and glory is not borne out in practice. Officers and men who have done all their service in places no nearer the front than Boulogne seem to get a bigish share of the periodical shower of medals and rewards. D. S. O.s, M. C.s, and D. C. M.s have fallen in a fair number to men who have done little more than count socks in the quartermaster's stores or unloaded bully beef yond the reach of shot and shell. It tins from a transport.

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miserable, have been shaken off.
Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of
tone, to mention but a few, have
disappeared; and now they enjoy
the blessing of sound robust health.
Little wonder that so many rely
securely upon this favourite
medicine! What Beecham's Pills
have done for thousands they can
do for you.

After Taking

a few doses you will have every
reason to congratulate yourself on
your progress. You may look forward
with confidence to renewed
health, and to the happiness which
attends a life free from dyspeptic
ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you
should mark on the tablet of your memory.
Beecham's Pills, in addition to their
acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and
stomach disorders, have a specially
beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar
to women, many of whom endure needless
pain and ill-health through ignorance of
this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes,
price 3/6 (36 pills) 1/14 (54 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

NEW WOMAN'S EXCHANGE HAS SUCCESSFUL OPENING

Red Cross Shop Draws Many Patrons; Special Tea Again Today

The American Woman's Exchange held a very enjoyable and profitable housewarming yesterday afternoon to inaugurate the opening of its new quarters at F-123 Bubbling Well Road. From 3 p.m. until the shop closed in the evening both tea and display rooms were comfortably crowded with patrons, both men and women, and at the conclusion of the day Mrs. Morris, chairman of the Exchange committee, and Mrs. Brodie, who presides over the shop's attractive stock, announced smilingly that it had been a most auspicious opening.

The tea was truly an elaborate affair—as Consul-General Sammons remarked in a little speech, it would have caused Mr. Hoover to turn head-springs. The variety of cakes, biscuit and other pastries were seemingly infinite and inexhaustible. It was served by ladies in Red Cross caps and costumes and the ladies who assisted at the counters downstairs were garbed in like manner.

The Exchange will be open all day today, tea being served at 4 p.m. and tomorrow at the same hour. The ladies serving today will be Mesdames Sutcliffe, Boynton, Mohler, Fondy, Everett, Reed, Moss, Tenney, Nichols, Fleming and Dollar.

It is announced that beginning next week and continuing for the present tea will be served only on Wednesday and Saturday. When a gas stove has been secured they will probably become a daily feature. Some more plated ware is also needed for the tea service.

For those who are puzzled as to the new location of the Exchange it is stated that it is just a short distance town-ward from the Horse Bazaar and the Red Cross appears conspicuously in the windows.

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society).

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Transpotation Lines Aid In Plague Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

to secure greater powers in regard to these measures, the nature of which it is not, however, at the moment possible to disclose.

"It may be mentioned that the outbreak at Nanking has been definitely diagnosed as an outbreak of pneumonic plague, that Dr. Stanley left Wednesday night for Nanking and that the Chairman of Council has telegraphed to Tsuchin Li Shun that his assistance in securing to Dr. Stanley wholehearted co-operation in preventing the spread of plague infection will be highly appreciated.

"In withholding publication of the above particulars it was the Council's desire to prevent the news of the measures taken to cut off passenger communication with Nanking leaking out until these measures had actually been put into force, as otherwise there might have been a panic exodus from Nanking with possible disastrous results to the Settlement."

Further and conclusive confirmation of the Nanking epidemic as being that of pneumonic plague reached Shanghai yesterday and it now appears that the disease has been introduced into the provincial capital through other sources as well as through the tailor shop where it was originally noticed.

In yesterday's issue mention was made of a man who fell in the death agony in front of the Hillcrest American School. A letter received by an official here today states that this

ATTACK ON CHANGSHA IS, NEXT MOVE OF NORTH

Chang Hu chi Ordered To Co-operate With First Army For Its Capture

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 21.—The Government has telegraphed to General Chang Hui-chi, at Nanchang, instructing him to move his troops towards the eastern part of Hunan in order to co-operate with the 1st Army under General Tiao Kun in an attack on Changsha which is to be carried out shortly.

Reports from Yuchow state that the Northern troops, encouraged by the capture of Yochow, are eager to advance against Changsha, which they expect to capture with little difficulty. The Government has awarded \$300,000 to the troops which captured Yochow.

It is reported that there are only six battalions of Kwelchow troops at Changsha, most of the Southern troops having been despatched to Kwangtung to fight against Lung Chi-kuang.

Sixteen Tsuchins, three Tutungs and Generals Lung Chi-kwan, Lu Yung-shan and Chang Ching-yao requested President Feng to appoint General Tiao Chiu-jui as the Premier. Wednesday in a lengthy memorandum, according to the Chinese press.

The resignation of Mr. Wang Kuoming, the Minister of Finance, is expected as a result of the charges of corruption brought by the Chamber of Commerce in Peking against him in the Administrative Court in connection with the 7th year domestic loan. The Court has ordered the suspension of the issuance of bonds for this loan, pending investigations of the allegations.

General Li Shun has telegraphed the Central Government that his subordinates are very much irritated by the arrival of Fengtien troops in their province, without the instructions of the Central Administration or his own approval. General Chang, two-line, moreover, had not even informed him of the movement. He feared that his subordinates will be forced to taken some drastic action, the consequences of which he refuses to be responsible for.

The President, in reply, telegraphed that the Mukden soldiers should be treated with courtesy during their sojourn in Kiangsu as they go to fight the rebels and will not be permanently stationed at Haichow.

LANSLOWNE MAKES PLEA FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Resolution Approving Principle Moved And Debated In House Of Lords

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—In the House of Lords today Lord Lansdowne (?) moved a resolution approving the principle of a League of Nations.

Lord Lansdowne, supporting the resolution, urged that foreign affairs should be brought under the direct control of Parliament.

Lord Lansdowne said that the League of Nations in the first place must be open to all nations and in the second place must be armed with sufficient powers to secure unquestioning obedience. He believed the omens at the present time were favorable to the creation of the League.

The most helpful sign was the approval of the United States, because her weapon of economic pressure was without rival throughout the world.

Lord Lansdowne concurred with President Wilson's warning that the League of Nations may be compelled not to admit Germany to their economic intercourse after the war. Anyway nobody proposed to admit Germany to the League merely upon the German pledge and the German signature. The essence of the proposal was that the nations admitted to the partnership would partially relinquish their sovereign rights and undertake to conform to the International code laid down by the League.

He desired the inclusion of the Central Powers because Germany hitherto has always been the great anarchist of Europe and because her inclusion would do more to wipe out Prussian militarism than anything else. Nevertheless the League of Nations was no substitute for a satisfactory settlement concerning territory and the latter must precede the establishment of the League. After that disarmament would follow automatically.

Lord Lansdowne concluded by eloquently pleading for the League as the only means of saving our children and grandchildren from a recurrence of the present troubles. He quoted Prussia after Jena and compared the position in 1814, the moral of which is that peace cannot be secured by successful war operations.

The debate was adjourned.

CHANG HUI-CHI'S MOVEMENTS

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, March 18.—Twenty thousand Northern troops are billeted in Kiangsi. Traffic on the Nan-Hsun Railroad between Kiukiang and Nanchang is disorganized. For the past three or four days mail and freight trains have been commandeered for troop transportation. General Chang Hui-chi's orders are to keep the line open for military purposes and to enforce this command he has placed troops at every station along the line with instructions to shoot anyone interfering with the troop trains.

Nanchang is also having difficulty in carrying on its usual business routine. Soldiers have repeatedly entered pawn shops demanding exorbitant prices when disposing of cheap personal articles. Since three hundred coolies were pressed into service at different times by the commissary department, rickshaws, wheelbarrows and laborers have disappeared from the streets.

Several thousand soldiers have been despatched to Ping-shan, Kao-an and other interior cities to check the Southern troops.

CANTON AGAINST BONDS

(Reuter-Pacific Service)

Canton, March 20.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the National Assembly, the rules and regulations of the Ministry of Finance governing the issue and circulation of Domestic Bonds of the 7th Year of the Republic shall forthwith be repealed and neither the Bank of Communications nor the

Bank of China nor the people may possess or negotiate the bonds.

The civil provincial governors have been notified to retain all contributions to the Boxer Indemnity funds usually due to Peking but not to spend them until the legal government has been re-established and the National Assembly decides on their proper disposal.

TO FETE TANG IN SECRET

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 21.—A long series of private receptions for Tang Shao-yi has been prepared so that he shall employ his three month's stay to the best advantage. The program is on much the same lines as that carried through when Liang Shih-yi was visiting Japan. Publicity is being carefully avoided but it is expected that Tang Shao-yi will meet the prominent men of Japan at these receptions.

Returned Students From U.S. Organise

Seventy-five former Chinese students of American universities gathered at the Oriental Hotel Wednesday evening for dinner and formally organized an American Returned Students' Club of Shanghai.

Mr. S. K. Lok, chief justice of the Shanghai District Court, presided. The constitution, as reported by the Organization Committee, was adopted with some modifications. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. Y. Moh; Vice-President, Mr. S. K. Lok; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. John Y. Lee.

An effort is now being made to include every American Chinese student of Shanghai in the membership of the new club. All those who have not been notified can send in their names and addresses at once to the secretary, whose address is No. 10 West End Lane.

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Benefit Program At Cantonese Church

Entertainment Tonight To Raise Funds For Local Welfare Work

A benefit entertainment under the auspices of the Community Mutual Improvement Society will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Cantonese Union Church. The Society is made up of people who are interested in social service and the funds raised by the entertainment will be used in welfare work among the poor living in the North Szechuen Road Extension district.

The following program will be given:

1. Chinese Music.
2. Remarks.....Chairman.
3. Orchestra.....Mrs. Bryan's Kindergarten.
4. Monologue.....Miss Lo Hin-fay.
5. Quartette.....Messrs. Dong, Woo, Wang, Cheng.
6. Dialogue.....Messrs. Cheng and Fung.
7. Violin solo.....Mr. J. Evans.
8. Play.....Boys' Department, Y.M.C.A.
9. Vocal solo.....Mr. F. Gill.
10. Magic.....Mr. Han and Troupe.



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If such appointments are necessary, please

Telephone Central 2036.

DR. C. CAMERON

Dental Specialist.

38 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and cold weather Fresh
to strong monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 22, 1918

Plague Precautions

SHANGHAI as a community will
welcome the statement issued
by the Municipal Council with re-
ference to the measures which are
being put into effect to protect this
city against the pneumonic plague
menace. This statement shows that
the Shanghai-Nanking railway has
agreed to suspend passenger traffic
between Nanking and Chinkiang and
that the shipping companies have
agreed to discontinue calls of their
vessels at Nanking for the present.
We congratulate both the railway
management and the shipping com-
panies on their promptness in falling
in with the wishes of the Municipal
Council.

With regard to putting a watch
on the launch and small boat traffic,
the Commissioner of Customs is
giving every assistance. The Con-
sular Body's strength has been en-
listed in an effort to obtain support
from the Chinese Government for
measures deemed necessary. Dr.
Stanley, Municipal Health Officer,
has gone to Nanking, to stand watch
on behalf of Shanghai and to help
the doctors and officials there in
combating the plague. This briefly
summarises the official statement so
far as the effort to keep the plague
away is concerned.

Measures also are being taken to
isolate cases that may develop here,
but we are not told what these are.
We have no doubt however that they
will be both forceful and effective,
as they must be if this crowded com-
munity is to escape lightly.

So far, so good. But the taking of
precautions should not be allowed to
rest here. The aid of the public, and
especially the Chinese public, should
be fully enlisted in the fight to keep
the plague from our door. It should
be the first duty of the police to
drive crowds away from any person
seen to fall to the ground ill. A
visitor to this office yesterday re-
ported that he passed a man who was
lying sick in Darroch road yesterday,
and that a large crowd, including a
Chinese constable, had gathered
about the sufferer, evidently trying
to find out what was the matter with
him. This policeman should have
warned the crowd away. It seems
to us, also that good use might be
made of the many young Chinese
medical students in Shanghai, should
it become necessary to guard the
various avenues of ingress more
closely. And the authorities ought
to and no doubt will make every
possible use of the Chinese Press in
warning the Chinese public to isolate
and notify suspected cases.

Problems That Confront Us

PRESIDENT Butler of Columbia
University gave his audiences
in St. Louis and the people of that
city much food for thought in the
two addresses he delivered there,
one before the St. Louis Chamber
of Commerce and the other, in the
evening, before the Commercial
Club. He told the gentlemen of the
Chamber of Commerce that it is
quite idle to talk of a negotiated
peace "if by that we mean a peace
that shall leave the vital issues of
the war unsettled." The German
people must by military defeat be
compelled "to leave off looking for
new worlds to conquer and turn
their thought inward" to the con-
templation of co-operation between
nations, the sacredness of treaties,
and the duties of great Powers to
submerged nationalities. The Ger-

man cry of "world power or down-
fall" "comes from a shallow mind
and from a hardened heart." Ger-
many has a more fortunate destiny,
certainly the other nations of the
world a much freed destiny than
that arrogant maxim presents to
the mind.

Dr. Butler delivered to the Com-
mercial Club a sort of Presidential
address, not altogether about the
state of the nation, but about the
affairs of the world and the deeper
interests of its people. He resumed
the discussion of some topics about
which much has been said in the
past and made them pertinent to
present occasions. Even in Washing-
ton they are talking again about a
Federal budget, as he talked
about it in St. Louis. Men who
think sanely and disinterestedly
have no question that the Federal
expenditure should be controlled in
that way. The opposing interest
is purely political and selfish.

Dr. Butler would have the Pre-
sident of the United States present
each year to the House of Repre-
sentatives the executive estimate of
proposed expenditures, which Con-
gress might cut down but should
consent not to increase. By this we
should introduce the custom of a
veritable budget speech. We have
not the slightest doubt that the
finances of the Government would
be better ordered under that sys-
tem. Dr. Butler revives also the
old plan of giving to members of
the Cabinet seats in the Senate and
House of Representatives, where
they should attend at designated
times to answer questions and ex-
pound the policies of the Adminis-
tration.

The adoption of that plan would
undoubtedly tend "to the selection
as heads of the great executive de-
partments of men of much ability
and personal force," and it would
almost certainly result in avoiding
wrangles and disputes between the
legislative and executive depart-
ments; at least, if such differences
arose they would be thrashed out
in the ordinary Parliamentary way.
But we have been talking about
these things for much more than
a generation, we are a very slow
moving people, and we shall prob-
ably talk about them a good deal
more before they will be adopted.
Dr. Butler, however, has done well
to bring them to the attention of
the people of the West.

There will be no dissent from his
argument against secret treaties
and international understandings.
Their day is past. The Constitution
of the United States, laws made in
pursuance thereof, and all treaties
are "the supreme law of the land."
A secret statute is unimaginable.
A secret treaty, having the force of
law, is hardly less objectionable.
But the world tends more and more
to democracy, and democracies,
taught by dreadful experience of
what the secret understandings of
rulers bring upon them, will insist
upon knowing what their Govern-
ments are doing. Dr. Butler would
have a copy of every treaty filed
with the International Court of Jus-
tice at The Hague as a condition of
its validity in international law.
Although the treaties our Govern-
ment negotiates must be ratified by
the Senate, thus making secrecy im-
possible, our interest in publicity
for all international agreements is
not less real. No Government is
quite safe if it does not know what
its neighbors are doing.

The tendency of people every-
where to desert the land and flock
to the cities is an evil that has en-
gaged the attention of many minds.
Dr. Butler feels that it should be
counteracted by an organized effort
to bring the ownership of the land
within the reach of men in the
humblest circumstances by money
advances on easy terms. Of the
public domain there is but a small
remainder; it would be necessary
to bring new owners to farms that
have been abandoned or to areas of
land scattered all over the country
which might be made available for
the purpose. That plan alone
would not suffice. The herding
tendency is innate, particularly
among our immigrant population.
It might be overcome in a consid-
erable measure by restrictions con-
trolling immigration, such as are
applied in the Dominion of Canada.
It is a condition to be remedied, plain-
ly, for concentration in the cities
tends powerfully to beget that state
of mind out of which grow sense-
less labor troubles that, most of all,
harm those who take part in them.
It destroys the independence of the
individual, makes him rely more
and more upon class organization
rather than upon his own power
to make a place for himself in the
world. Moreover, it raises prob-
lems of city government that in in-
creasing measure will defy solution
if means cannot be found to attract
to more productive agricultural
toll multitudes of men who now
overcrowd the centers of popula-
tion.

Warm Regard For Britain Sweeping Over America

During my recent visit to the
United States (my second visit dur-
ing the war), writes H. S. Ferris
in the London Daily Telegraph, the
nature of my mission induced me
to watch closely for indications of
American sentiment towards the
British people, and I was deeply
gratified to find evidences of a
steadily growing and broadening re-
spect, admiration, and even affec-
tion. The Americans are newcomers
in the war, but they have watched
its course and studied its causes
from the beginning with close at-
tention. Prussianism, Caesarism,
and militarism are abhorrent to the
American mind, and the thoughtful
portion of the American public have,
for some time past, realised clear-
ly that the character and embattled
strength of the British peoples have
up to now been the decisive force
in preventing the victory of Ger-
many and her satellites, and hold-
ing the field for larger and more
liberal principles.

American regard for France is,
of course, enthusiastic and vocal;
and rightly so. This is partly an
historic sentiment, born of the re-
membrance of French assistance
during the revolutionary war, and
made easier from the fact that both
countries share the republican form
of government. France, to the
American, is the land of romance,
of art, of ideas; and no Englishman
grudges the American admiration
for her chivalrous courage against
the might of the Kaiser's legions.

In the case of England, on the
other hand, there was the memory
of old antagonisms to be overcome;
not to speak of the influences of
German propaganda and the bitter
anti-British sentiment of a section
of Irish extremists. Ideas imbibed
from the old type of American
school textbooks had engendered a
widespread misunderstanding of the
true British character and of the
real trend of British political
development. It would be too san-
guine a view to say that these old
feelings towards Great Britain have
been entirely changed—especially in
the Middle West and Far West; but
that they have been profoundly
modified I have no doubt; and there
are many evidences that the atmos-
phere of cordial friendship towards
England is spreading steadily in the
United States, and has already
captured the most intelligent, in-
fluential, and far-seeing portions of
this great community.

It may, perhaps, be of interest if
I collect here a few out of many
indications I noticed during my re-
cent visit of this growing American
cordiality towards England and the
English people. On every hand I
heard expressions of the intense
pleasure which Mr. Balfour's visit
and his charming personality had
given. There is a keen desire in
America to make the personal ac-
quaintance of more of our first-class
statesmen. It would do immense
good in America (and not less good
to our public men themselves, who
know and care far too little about
American institutions and view-
points) if more of our really repre-
sentative public men were to visit
the United States; and the Liberal
and Labor parties should be in-
cluded in these visitations, as well as
the Conservative and Irish. I was
present at the great meeting in
Carnegie Hall, New York, on October
18, and witnessed Viscount Reading's
brilliant reception. The pres-
ence, again, of the British "Tank"
which took part in the Liberty Loan
procession, and the lending by the
British Government of the captured
U-35 were clever moves which met
with a most cordial appreciation.

Signs Of The New Movement
Less spectacular, but no less im-
portant, were the indications of a
new temper towards England mani-
fested in the book-shops and public
Press. English books and pamphlets
about the war appeared to be read
everywhere with avidity. In the
autumn a well-known scholar and
historian of Columbia University,
Mr. George Louis Beer, published
a volume on "The English-Speaking
Peoples," emphasising their joint
international obligations, and urging
with great power a closer political
co-operation between them. Of
course, Mr. Beer is ahead of aver-
age American opinion on this sub-
ject, but it is equally true that his
views have influential backing in
the States.

Another literary sign-post was
the issue of the November number
of "The World's Work" as a special
"Appreciation of Great Britain." In

this number the best American
writer on the war, Mr. Frank
Simonds (of the New York Tribune),
wrote: "It would be difficult to ex-
aggerate the achievement of Great
Britain and her Colonies in mobili-
sation and training millions of a civil
population, and in three years
wrestling from a nation which has
prepared for forty years supremacy
in guns, in materials, and in men.
But this the British have done. . . .
In the next three years we shall
probably realise the true magnitude
of the British progress in the last
three years. We shall be fortunate,
indeed, if, three years after our
entrance into the war, we can point
to victories like those of Arras and
Meenines, and to stern and heroic
struggles toward the achievement
such as the Somme." In another
article the biographer of John Hay
surveyed the far-sighted policy of
Anglo-American co-operation, of
which that gifted Ambassador and
statesman was one of the earliest
and strongest advocates; whilst Mr.
E. N. Vose explained "Great Brit-
ain's Generous Commercial Policy,"
Mr. Poulton Bigelow discoursed on
"Britain, Mother of Colonies," and
Mr. Ralph W. Page contributed a
brilliant survey of "British-American
Adventures toward Liberty," show-
ing how the British Fleet three
times kept autocracy out of the
Mississippi Valley, how Jefferson
had desired an alliance with Eng-
land to safeguard liberty, and how
Napoleon III. and the Kaiser had
revived the anti-American ideas of
Napoleon I. and the Holy Alliance,
and had once and again found Eng-
land standing behind American
freedom.

During a visit I paid to Cornell
University I had placed in my hands
by one of the professors a newly-
issued volume by Charles Altechul,
entitled, "The American Revolution
in our School Text-Books," an at-
tempt to trace the influence of early
school education on the feeling to-
wards England in the United States.
This generously conceived book at-
tracted much attention in the Amer-
ican Press, and marked a decided
movement among the American in-
tellectuals to cleanse their school
textbooks of any taint of anti-British
bias.

A very valuable and illuminating
analysis of the racial origins of the
American people was published dur-
ing my stay. This showed that 91
per cent of the white American
population in 1790 was of English,
Scotch, and Irish origin. The care-
ful investigation concluded as fol-
lows: "A people not a tenth of
German mother tongue is arrayed
against Pan-Germanism, and its
citizens of British parentage and
birth, alone, outnumber citizens of
German parentage and birth at
least three to one."

The Voice Of History
I take a further illustration of the
movement of sentiment in the
British direction from the pages of
an influential American weekly
journal, in which a correspondence
continued through several numbers
on the subject of "Removing Luke-
warmness towards England," and I
take leave to quote the following
fine passage from a letter contrib-
uted by Mr. Lucius L. Swift, of In-
dianapolis:

"When we look at embattled Brit-
ain today, we see a people that
gave us trial by jury, habeas corpus,
the right of assembly, the right of
petition, the right of free speech, a
free Press; that has preserved rep-
resentative government for 1,500
years, and handed it over to us;
which fought for centuries for the
right that a people could not be
legally taxed without a law of Parlia-
ment. For these and many other
rights which make us free we are
indebted to the English people. But
the stories of the blood and sacrifice
which went into the establishment
of these rights are not told to
American children. Even the very
names of these rights are unknown
to American children below school
grades—more than three-quarters of
the whole. This is the field in which
this country is to get the true per-
spective of the British people; and,
when that is obtained, we shall see
them, not only the ancestors by
blood of the large majority of the
American people, but the political
ancestors of every one, no matter
where he came from, who lives in
America and takes his stand upon
Anglo-Saxon rights. No one can
honestly look to any other source
for these rights. When we hang
upon the walls of our school rooms

the achievements on behalf of dem-
ocracy, the American Revolution
will be in the list, but we shall have
to sum up the tremendous achieve-
ments which had gone before, all
due to the British people. It will
then appear that our revolution
was a great event in the progress
of democracy, of incalculable value
to us, and to other British Colonies,
and to England and to the world;
but it will also appear that a revolu-
tion would not have occurred had it
not been for a pigheaded, liberty-
hating, corrupt German King.

"Since its interruption by George
III. the advance of the British peo-
ple in democracy has continued side
by side with our advance. Its treat-
ment of the Boers and now of Ire-
land are late instances. The Eng-
lish-speaking race has no room for
lukewarmness, and when American
children are taught the whole his-
tory of Anglo-Saxon democracy,
lukewarmness will disappear."

Summing up my impressions,
drawn from many other sources
than those that space has permitted
me to indicate above I would say
that a most gratifying and inspiring
improvement is becoming manifest
in the sentiment of large and in-
fluential sections of the American
people towards the Old Country
which gave them their language,
their legal habits and traditions,
many of their fundamental political
and social ideals, and, above all, the
predominant traits of their charac-
ter. They are satisfied, by now, that
we are neither effete nor
decadent. They take the natural
pride of relations in the strong bul-
wark of British ships and men. The
war has brought home to them how
infinitely greater and more import-
ant are the things that united the
English-speaking peoples than the
things which have divided them. In
short, it is a great creative time,
when the dreams of those who have
for generations worked for the
unity and comradeship of the British
and American peoples are begin-
ning to come true, and when great
permanent results for the pacifica-
tion of the world and the healing
of the nations may be achieved if
statesmen on both sides of the
Atlantic have the vision and courage
to avail themselves of the opportu-
nities now given. No trouble,
thought, or expense ought to be
spared to further in every possible
way that welding of the English-
speaking peoples into what Gladstone
called a "Union of Hearts," which
would be one of the greatest
achievements of contemporary
statesmanship.

USELESS!

"One of the chaps in my com-
pany," writes a young soldier from
France as quoted in a Chicago
paper, "threw down a book he was
studying and said, 'I got stuck when
I bought this.' I said, 'What is it?'
It's supposed to be a French and
English dictionary. But all I can
see in it is such words as umbrella,
uncle, and undertaker." "Well," I
said, "tell me what you want to find;
perhaps I can help you." "Oh," he
said, "something like, 'Say, you got
nice eyes, kid,' or 'Ain't I seen you
some place before?'"

The Old Sea Captain

By James J. Montague
His eyes are dim, his hair is gray,
His face is marked by many a
sorrow;

He lingers on from yesterday,
While we are rushing toward to-
morrow;

But eager children, 'round his knees,
Will listen, through the twilight
hour,

To hear him tell of tropic seas,
When buccaneering was in flower.

And with their seamed, sea-battered
guide,

They hear the old brass cannon
thunder.

And gaze, alarmed and open-eyed,
At many a deed that wakes their
wonder,

They see the heaps of treasure hid
Amid wild scenes of fearful
slaughter;

And watch the ship of Captain Kidd
Escaping through the crimsoned
water.

And when, before their very eyes,
The gallows claims the old sea
rover,

A frightened, shuddery youngster
cries:

"Now, please, go back and tell it
over!"

Ah, rare old man, time's had its will
And left you worn, and bent, and
hoary,
But little children love you still,
For you know how to tell a story!

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New York Life—Life

S. British—Marine

Railway Passengers—

Equitable — Fire

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Chinese Wheat, free from dust and impurities. Our production of Bran
amounts to 250 tons per day. We have been favored with orders from
all over China, as well as from Singapore, Java, Sumatra and other
Pacific Islands, and European ports. We have received the "Panel of
Honor" from the President as a prize for the superiority of our flour, which
consists of the following brands:

BATTLE-SHIP

STAR DECORATION

HAPPINESS

in green

in green

in blue and red



To avoid imitation, the public are cautioned to note the above illustra-
tions which are printed on each sack of the respective brands, viz: The
"Battle-ship" and the "Star Decoration" are in green print, while the
"Happiness" is in blue and red. Samples furnished free on application to
our head office, 49 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Best attention given to
enquiries for quotations, and orders promptly executed.

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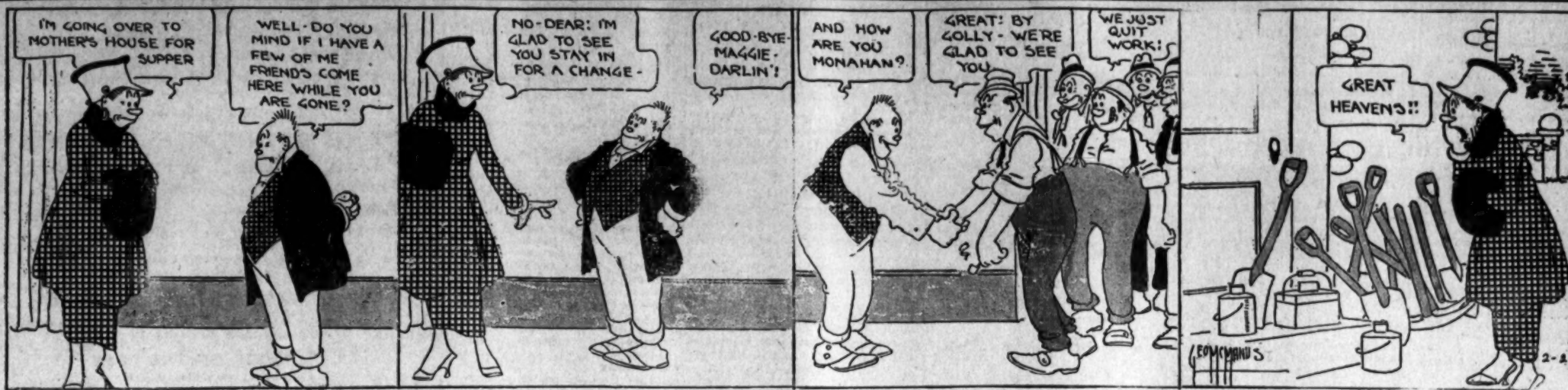
W. T. Findley, M. D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Closer Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

How Electricity Came Into Human Service -- By Garrett P. Serviss

A reader asks how electricity is made. We cannot make electricity, we can only produce it, i. e., "lead it forth." That is all that is meant by the phrase "generating electricity." All nature is full of electricity, and recent investigations tend toward establishing the belief that everything is based on electricity.

To get electricity in the forms in which we have learned to know it, we must follow certain processes. In describing these it is important to remember that electricity manifests itself in two forms, or states,

one of which we call positive and the other negative. A body is said to be electrified when a quantity of electricity, called a charge, has been collected upon it. The charge may be either positive or negative. Two charges of the same kind appear to repel one another, and two of opposite kinds to attract one another; just as occurs with the poles and magnets. Yet magnetism and electricity are not the same thing, although they are intimately related. Electricity, under proper conditions, appears to flow, as if it were

a fluid. It passes through some things very readily, and such things are called conductors. Most metals are conductors. Other things, such as glass, are called non-conductors, or insulators. Dry air is an insulator. The ground, especially when moist, is a ready conductor.

There are three principal ways of producing electricity, or electrical effects. The easiest is by friction. If you take a glass rod and rub it with a silk handkerchief the rod will become charged with positive electricity, and if you bring the end of it near bits of paper, or sawdust, or any small objects, they will fly to it. You can also produce negative electricity by a method in which the house cat may play an important part. If she will allow you to stroke her fur rapidly with a rod of ebonised India rubber. Rubbing the rod with wool will answer, but cat's fur is better.

A little ingenuity on your part will enable you, by imbuing light, suspended bodies with opposite charges of electricity by touching them with the rods, to experiment for yourself with some of the laws of electricity, and thus to introduce an instructive amusement into the household.

The electrical machines formerly to be seen in the equipment of all ambitious public schools, act on the principle of the production of electricity by friction. But the small amount of electricity that can thus be produced, and the fact that it does not flow away in currents but distributes itself through violent sparks, render friction-produced electricity of no value as a source of mechanical power. The electricity of the thunder-cloud is of this variety, called static electricity because of its tendency to collect and stand fast, as it were, until the increasing strain causes a rupture.

A second method of producing electricity, and one of immense practical importance, is by chemical action. Strips of two different metals, such as copper and zinc, are immersed in a jar of acidulated

water, each strip being connected with a metallic wire, which forms a complete circuit of any desired length.

As soon as the metals are lowered into the water, a current of electricity begins to flow from the zinc to the copper, passes out through the wire attached to the copper slip, makes the round of the circuit, and re-enters the zinc strip. In the meanwhile the zinc is dissolved in the acidulated water, and this chemical action furnishes the energy required to generate the electrical current. A great variety of "batteries" acting upon this principle have been invented, and some of them are capable of producing very powerful currents.

The third way in which electricity is produced, involves the relationship existing between electricity and magnetism. Electricity can generate magnetism, and magnetism in turn can generate electricity. Here are some facts which for the present at least you must accept on the word of science without inquiring too insistently into the reasons why, for some of the reasons are as yet unknown to anybody.

To begin with, if you have an electric current flowing through a conducting wire, and if you bring the wire near a magnetic needle, the latter will tend to set itself at right angles to the wire carrying the current.

Another thing: if you rapidly move a magnet in the close presence of an insulated wire formed into a circuit, or if you move the wire in the presence of the magnet, an electric current will start and flow in the wire while the motion continues. This is not an easy experiment for anybody except an expert, furnished with the proper apparatus, to perform, but it involves the principle on which the mightiest dynamo and all their related machinery are based. In connection with this it is necessary to know that a current of electricity flowing in a wire that is wound round a bar of soft iron will turn the iron into a powerful magnet as long as the current flows, but the instant the current stops the magnetism leaves the iron.

Upon all these curious facts, in one way or another, the modern conquest of electricity and its subjection as a worker in the service of man is founded. But many persons make the great mistake of supposing that dynamo can produce electricity by some power inherent in them, and that, consequently, the invention of the dynamo has added enormously to the world's sum of mechanical energy.

All that the dynamo has really done is to enable us to apply the old energy more effectively and conveniently. The dynamo is "a

machine for converting mechanical power into electrical power by producing relative motion between magnets and conductors."

We have got to supply the original mechanical power, either by burning coal or by enlisting falling water or blowing winds to work for us. Having got the power in the form of electricity we must turn it back to its mechanical form in order to use it in machinery, although to produce illumination we have only to send the current through electrically resistant substances which will cause it to generate the vibrations of light. Once the energy is bunched up in an electric current we can send it over metallic cables, hundreds of miles in length if necessary, and thus place it right at the doors of those who wish to use it.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Isaba Maru Mar. 3
Kasagawa Maru Jan. 13
Mishima Maru Jan. 21
Momonoshima Maru Jan. 29

For Liverpool

Kawachi Maru Feb. 17
Shikoku Maru Jan. 24
Tama Maru Dec. 29

For New York

Malappa Dec. 1
Ryūō Maru Mar. 7
Kure Maru Mar. 12
Shinyo Maru Feb. 13

For Yokohama

Justin Mar. 10
Fushimi Maru Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru Feb. 17
Fushimi Maru Feb. 17

For Yokohama

Harold Dollar Feb. 25
Key West Feb. 21

Sicawei Weather Report

20--Rain in Chekiang and at the mouth of the Yangtze. North monsoon prevailing along the whole coast. The barometers have still moderately risen in the northern and Central districts; they have fallen on the southern coast.

21--Overcast weather with moderate E.N.E. breezes. Barometer falling.



Every selection a gem
on the Victrola!
Every dance a joy!

When you dance to the Victrola you never worry about the quality of the dance music--you never decide to "sit out" a dance or stop in the middle of one because of inferior music.

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Victrolas \$15 to \$400. Easy Terms.

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S. Moutrie &
Co., Ltd.



Thursday, March 21, 1918.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg., mm. 769.69 771.00
Bar. at Centg., inches. 29.59 29.35
Variation mm for 24h 1.49 1.26
Variation for mm 24h 10.92 10.30
Wind-Direction ENE NE

Wind-Kilom per hour

Wind-Miles 1.9 6.5
Temperature-Cen 57.2 57.2
Temperature-Fah 43.2 43.2
Humidity co 95 71
Nebulosity 5-10 0 6
Rainfall mm 0.1
Rainfall inches 0.00

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GAS FIRES
ON HIRE

50 cents per month

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SHOWROOM: 29 Nanking Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 21, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
100 = Tls. 92.35	
72.9 = Mex. \$126.72	
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tls.	72.6
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls.	270
Bar Silver	268
Copper Cash	per tael 1899

Severages:

Buying rate @ 4/50 = Tls.	4.53
exch. @ 72.9 = Mex.	\$6.21
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	436d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	5%
4 m.s.	5%
6 m.s.	5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 69 d.s.

Ex. Par on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$47.62
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/5
India	nominal T.T. 307
Paris	T.T. 603
Paris	Demand 604
New York	T.T. 1051
New York	Demand 1053
Hongkong	T.T. 701
Japan	T.T. 49
Batavia	T.T. 2312

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Ctds. 4/7d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/7d.
London	6 m/s. Ctds. 4/7d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/7d.
Paris	4 m/s. 431
New York	4 m/s. 1093

Customs House Exchange Rates For

Hk. Tls. 4.35 @ 4/7d	11
1 @ 97 1/2 = France	6.41
1 @ 99 = Gold	3.1
1 @ 98 1/2 = Yen	2.17
1 @ 15 = Rupees	3.93
1 @ = Revaltes	1.19
1 @ 1.50 = Mex.	1.19

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, March 21, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls.	14.50
Oriental Cotton Tls.	43.50
New Eng. Tls.	14.75
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls.	174.00
Shanghai Docks Tls.	96.00
Shanghai Docks Tls.	96.50
Shanghai Docks Tls.	96.75
Shai and H'kew Wharf Tls.	65.00

Unofficial

Shanghai Waterworks 6% Debs	@ Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Gas 6% Debs	@ Tls. 80.00
Samagasa Tls.	0.50
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls.	174.00
Oriental Cotton Tls.	44.00
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls.	79.00
Telephones Tls.	78.50
New Eng. Tls.	14.75
Shanghai Docks Tls.	96.00
Shanghai Docks Tls.	97.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, March 21, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Oriental Cottons @ Tls.	44.00 cash
-------------------------	------------

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

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Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

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Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Major Brothers, Ltd., Meats

The 25th annual meeting of Major Brothers, Ltd., was held at noon today at the company's office, No. 2 Kinkiang Road. Mr. E. C. Pearce presided, and was supported by Messrs. G. Grayrigg and G. H. Purcell (directors), and Mr. J. V. C. Davis, secretary. The shareholders present represented 1,458 shares.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will with your permission take them as read.

"The result of the year's working shows a further improvement over 1916 and it is a matter of regret to your directors that they are again unable to propose a dividend, as the financial state of the company, although greatly improved, still precludes any idea of same.

"There has been a good demand during the past year for the company's products and as far as one can judge the prospects for the current year are good.

"Turning to the accounts it is gratifying to note that our indebtedness to our bankers and secretaries has been reduced from Tls. 77,021.73 on December 31, 1916 to Tls. 65,238.15 on the same date 1917, but, as our stocks are some Tls. 14,000 higher, the improvement in our financial position is even better than these figures show.

"Our buildings, plant and machinery have all been kept in a good state of repair and the whole cost of upkeep has, as usual, been charged to working account. You will notice that no provision has been made for depreciation on these assets. When the company was reconstructed in 1914, all our assets were heavily written down and, it was then stated that it would not be necessary to make any further provision until 1920. In view, however, of the sum of Tls. 39,247.55 at the credit of profit and loss account, the question of the disposal of this balance and making further provision for depreciation is having the serious attention of your directors.

"I have again to express our appreciation of the very excellent work done by our Manager, Mr. Shengle, and the result of the year's working is in no small measure due to his unremitting care of your interests.

"I shall be happy to answer any questions that shareholders may have to ask."

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were adopted: Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Purcell—That Mr. G. H. Purcell be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. J. Liddell and seconded by Mr. Senna—That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor of the company.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson and Co.'s report for week ending Wednesday, March 20, says:—

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver at 43 1/2 d. is 1/4 d. up. Our local rate for T. T. on London after touching 4/5 d. yesterday closes at 4/4 1/2 d. i.e. one penny higher than last week. Our Market throughout the week has been embarrassed by orders from South China to sell T. T. on London, and with 1/4 d. up in silver yesterday export paper mostly for forward delivery came out locally. At the close our exchange Market is steady and very dependent on tomorrow's silver quotation which may be effected by the rise in our rates yesterday. Should silver however come unchanged it is probable that our market will weaken.

The local stock of silver and bar silver at Tls. 23,400,000 is slightly higher than last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at \$15,840,000 is practically unchanged.

COTTON MARKET

London, March 18.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans: 24.17d.

May: 24.03d.

July: 23.75d.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIEN-TIN.

Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$575 B.
Chartered	\$71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 230 B.
North China Def.	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 215 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 335 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
"Shell"	117 1/2 d.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 21 1/2
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	\$74. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 6.90
Raub.	Tls. 3 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 97 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 66 1/2 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 2
Weihsai Land	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (Ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 174. Sa.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
International	Tls. 108 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 63 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 139
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.55
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 8.90
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 80 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14 1/2
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$100
Lane, Crawford	\$85
Moutrie	Tls. 5 1/2
Watson	Tls. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 37 1/2
Karun	Tls. 12
Kota Bahros	Tls. 16 1/2
Kroewek Java	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2
Permatang	Tls. 2 1/2
Repah	Tls. 0.23 1/2
Samagasa	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seokee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Semawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.80
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.67 1/2 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tls. 1 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 16 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 3 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 1/2

Shanghai Tramways

Alma	Jan. 35,000	Feb. 25,500
Amberst	4,731	2,819
Anglo-Dutch	60,000	67,250
Anglo-Java	149,000	153,000
Ayer Tawah	26,265	22,800
Batu Anam	16,164	22,374
Bukit Toh Alang	19,479	12,746
Bute	21,694	17,583
Chempedak	11,700	—
Chemor	23,291	20,314
Cheng	18,885	16,870
Consolidated	52,679	48,728
Dominion	49,201	44,770
Gula Kalumpung	120,000	—
Shipped to London	81,760	—
Java Consolidated	63,000	67,000
Kamunting	26,109	19,698
Kapala	11,161	11,721
Karun	11,216	9,691
Kota Bahros	43,159	37,681
Kroewek	43,000	40,000
Langkat	68,683	64,024
Padang	26,250	21,750
Permatang	—	4,761
Pengkalan	15,551	10,930
Repah	14,500	9,000
Samagasa	21,900	17,000
Semambu	13,123	16,389
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	40,763	29,573
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	14,800	13,230
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,819	16,850
Shanghai-Seremban	13,971	9,376
Shanghai-Pahang	16,185	13,543
Shanghai-Sumatra	58,750	59,250
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	12,439	7,449
Sungel Duri	27,025	20,660
Talping	—	11,502
Tanah Merah	24,500	34,700
Tebong	69,000	—
Ulobri	4,270	4,698
Ziangbe	64,000	68,000

Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
Alma	35,000	25,500
Amberst	4,731	2,819
Anglo-Dutch	60,000	67,250
Anglo-Java	149,000	153,000
Ayer Tawah	26,265	22,800
Batu Anam	16,164	22,374
Bukit Toh Alang	19,479	12,746
Bute	21,694	17,583
Chempedak	11,700	—
Chemor	23,291	20,314
Cheng	18,885	16,870
Consolidated	52,679	48,728
Dominion	49,201	44,770
Gula Kalumpung	120,000	—
Shipped to London	81,760	—
Java Consolidated	63,000	67,000
Kamunting	26,109	19,698
Kapala	11,161	11,721
Karun	11,216	9,691
Kota Bahros	43,159	37,681
Kroewek	43,000	40,000
Langkat	68,683	64,024
Padang	26,250	21,750
Permatang	—	4,761
Pengkalan	15,551	10,930
Repah	14,500	9,000
Samagasa	21,900	17,000
Semambu	13,123	16,389
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	40,763	29,573
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	14,800	13,230
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,819	16,850
Shanghai-Seremban	13,971	9,376
Shanghai-Pahang	16,185	13,543
Shanghai-Sumatra	58,750	59,250
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	12,439	7,449
Sungel Duri	27,025	20,660
Talping	—	11,502
Tanah Merah	24,500	34,700
Tebong	69,000	—
Ulobri	4,270	4,698
Ziangbe	64,000	68,000

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended 20th March, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1918.	1917.
Gross Receipts	33,264.32	29,872.89
Loss by currency depreciation	7,552.45	6,642.98
Effective Receipts	25,711.87	23,229.91
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.98	24.07
Car Miles run	78,135	76,145
Passengers carried	1,516,243	1,320,039

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on March 19, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	14-16
Cod	14-16
Mandarin	20-30
Mackerel	15-25
Pomfret	20-40
Salmon	15-20
Samol	none
Soles	14-16
Whitebait	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs	each
Deer	none
Duck	50-60

Hankow Market

The Chamber of Commerce report for week ending March 13 says:—

Exports

A further steamer on the berth for Genoa has brought a little life into the market, and in consequence a fair quantity of Hides has changed hands. America is interested in Goatskins at a price, and a little business is reported. Otherwise there is nothing doing owing to the absence of cargo. Local prices are for the most part easy. Dealers apparently anticipating improved arrivals from upriver in the near future.

Imports

There has been an active demand during the week for Yarn, Drills and Sheetings, and clearances have also been brisk. Prices of these goods are all up on the week and the present position is strong. Other classes of goods are somewhat neglected.

Finance and Money Market

A fair amount of Paper was offering on the 7th and 9th inst., and later on the 12th

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
River Ports	Chikugo maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
Japan	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Tientsin	Tientsin	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Chaochow and Newchwang ..	Tientsin	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton ..	Tientsin	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Wingpo	Train	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Tomorrow							
Weihsaiwei, Chetow & Tientsin	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Sunday, Mar. 24							
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Monday, Mar. 25							
Russia via Siberia	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Russia via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Japan	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canada, U.S.A.	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Kingdom of Europe v. U.S.A.	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canada, U.S.A.	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Tuesday, Mar. 26							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
River Ports	Yawata maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
Japan	Yawata maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canada, U.S.A.	Yawata maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
Wednesday, Mar. 27							
Russia via Siberia	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Via Pukow	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	11.00
Thursday, Mar. 28							
Japan & America via Moji ..	Chikuso maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00
Japan	Chikuso maru	18.00	..	..	..	19.00	19.00

† This office with remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connections with this mail.

* Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.00 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

Shanghai-Nanking Train. a.m. p.m.

Sochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00

The National Commercial Bank Ltd.

(formerly known as The National Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .. \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund .. \$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.

14, Peking Road.

(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in tael and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hou, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Shanghai Branch

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. \$20,000,000.00

Reserve .. \$12,500,000.00

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagaoka, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoeki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclay Bank, Ltd.

The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a

General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 22		Tacoma and Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
23		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
24		San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
25		Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 11		San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
12		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21		Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27		San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 22	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24		Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	1.00	Nagasaki	Fusa	Bus.	N. Y. K.
26		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kanama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
London etc.	Kitaro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 22	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
23	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
24		Amoy and Hongkong	Kwangle	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25		Amoy and Hongkong	Kwangle	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26		Hongkong direct	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
27	10.00	Hongkong and Canton	Yungtiao	Br.	B. & S.
28	10.00	Hongkong and Canton	Yungtiao	Br.	B. & S.
29		Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30		Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantun	Br.	B. & S.
31		Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
1		D. L. Swire and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
2		Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 22	7.30	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	B. & S.
23		A. M. Newchwang via Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24		A. M. Tientsin and Dairen	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25		A. M. Chefoo and Tientsin	Singao	Br.	B. & S.
26	3.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
27	10.30	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	B. & S.
28		Dairen	Kwangle	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fusa	Bus.	N. Y. K.
30	10.30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
31		Tientsin and Dairen	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 22	M. N.	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	M. N.	do	Taishun	Br.	B. & S.
24	M. N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	M. N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
26	M. N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M. N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
28	M. N.	do	Taiching	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	M. N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
30	M. N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
31	M. N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
1	M. N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	Notes
Mar 21	Ningpo	Taishun	1612 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	OLW
21	Hankow	Suiyang maru	3367 Jap.	N. Y. K.	OLW
21	Japan	Monrovia			
21	N. Saddle Island	Kurama maru	115 Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Mar 21	Tientsin	Protons	1678 Bus.	K. M. A.
21	Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunking	1616 Br.	B. & S.
21	Japan	Kumano maru	8147 Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	Tientsin	Hakushin maru	872 Jap.	S. M. R.
21	Hankow etc.	Kiangsu	1490 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	do	Kutwo	1924 Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	do	Taiching	1136 Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	Ningpo	Taishun	3013 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 350.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hain Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 22, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangle, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hachimoto, will be despatched on Saturday, March 23. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantun, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantun, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeop wharf on April 26, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Captain Westerland, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kweilin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Wednesday, March 27, daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru, Captain S. Honjoh, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Shantun, Shantung, Sanning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hobei, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hain Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR", "VENEZUELA", "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 6
S.S. ECUADOR Apr. 27	S.S. ECUADOR May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA Apr. 6
S.S. COLUSA June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 8

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 23, Mar. 24

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BVIII			Cruiser	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..
MMB	Apr. ..		Cruiser	D de Lague	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..
ONWP	Oct. 26		Cruiser	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..
PAOI			Cruiser	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Empress of Asia

On or about March 30, 1918

SHANGHAI TO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

First class fare one-way.	Manila	G\$45.00
	Hongkong	G\$49.50
Six months Round trip.	Manila	G\$74.25
	Hongkong	G\$74.25

Above fares payable in local currency at daily rate of exchange. Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 23, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Seachuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

Ship	Tons	Agent
IYO MARU	12,500	
KIATANO MARU	16,000	

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Ship	Tons	Agent
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma, April 21
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tosowa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Agent
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida, April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui, March 23
CHIKUEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nollri, March 26
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 30
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagui, April 2

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
(Via Moji.)

Ship	Tons	Agent
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito, April 4
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagui, March 28

FOR JAPAN

Ship	Tons	Agent
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki, April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE

Ship	Tons	Agent
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu, March 25

FOR HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Agent
KATORI MARU	19,000	March 26
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Agent
SUWA MARU	21,000	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Ship	Tons	Agent
TANGO MARU	14,000	June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	May 22

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice									
Peking-Mukden Line					Tientsin-Pukow Line				
Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local
101	3.	1.	1.	1.	102	3.	1.	1.	1.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2008	818	300	0	dep. Peking	2208	1980	1080	1080	1080
2346	1112	635	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	1958	1700	780	780	780
2350	1117	640	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	1800	1658	730	730	730
000	1128	640	84	arr. Tientsin-East	1900	1648	700	700	700
1910	580	230	624	arr. Mukden	2200	1648	700	700	700

Tientsin-Pukow Line					Shanghai-Nanking Line				
Local	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Express	Express	Local	Local	Local
4.	3.	3.	3.	3.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
715	1150	0	0	dep. Tientsin-East	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610
725	1150	0	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610
745	1200	2.71	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610
1135	1500	78	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610
1437	1745	143	143	dep. Tientsin-Central	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610
1801	2021	220	220	arr. Tientsin-Central	1610	1610	1610	1610	1610

Shanghai-Nanking Line					Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line				
Express	Express	Local	Local	Local	Express	Express	Local	Local	Local
16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
1430	1430	0	0	0	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
2200	1430	193	193	193	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430
700	2130	0	0	0	1430	1430	1430	1430	1430

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class, s - train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Hertling And Alsace-Lorraine

Why Americans Will Back President Wilson's Views Rather Than The Chancellor's German-Made History

By Clement Rieff

Vice President Association Generale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique. The declarations of the German Chancellor, von Hertling, concerning Alsace-Lorraine are absolutely in keeping with all the statements issued by the Kaiser and his henchmen. They are primarily issued for (1) home consumption, (2) to influence the Russian Bolsheviks, (3) to influence the English, and especially the American, people, by means of German-made historical forgeries.

President Wilson, as I know from absolutely reliable sources, before including the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to its mother country, France, among the war aims of the United States, personally made very thorough and painstaking investigations as to the real history of Alsace-Lorraine, not the German-made history of these two provinces; he studied the conditions that existed in Alsace-Lorraine before the treaty of Westphalia, before and during the French Revolution, before and after the crime of 1871; he investigated thoroughly the question of the settlement of the people of Alsace-Lorraine toward France and Germany during the present generation. He went so far as to have one of his trusted advisers, the exact statistics as to how the people of Alsace-Lorraine had voted in every election district of these two provinces since they were torn from France; he consulted every one who was in a position to enlighten him on this subject, and, among others, he had a personal interview with Daniel Blumenthal, one of the most prominent men in Alsace-Lorraine, and up to the outbreak of the war the elected Mayor of the Alsace-Lorraine city of Colmar.

Consequently, if the President, in the name of the United States, which has absolutely no direct interest in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, came to the conclusion that Alsace-Lorraine belongs to France, every loyal and intelligent American will understand that he must have been honestly convinced that by right these two provinces belong to France, that the people of Alsace-Lorraine are French, and that their will is to be reunited with France—they had been torn by one of the most iniquitous acts recorded by history, and against which the people of Alsace-Lorraine solemnly protested in 1871 and have protested ever since.

Hertling states, among others, that Alsace-Lorraine, 250 years ago, belonged to Germany. At that time Germany did not exist, and consequently Alsace-Lorraine could not belong to it. There was such a thing as the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. But this Holy Roman Empire, founded by Charlemagne, King of the Franks, was ruled by many different rulers, among whom were Germans, Bohemians and princes of other nationalities. The most celebrated of its Emperors, after Charlemagne, was Charles V., who was more Spanish than German. The Holy Roman Empire comprised all the countries of Europe, which, if the contents of von Hertling had a semblance of right, ought to belong to Germany, just as well as Alsace-Lorraine. Switzerland, for instance, Northern Italy, France, Comte, Belgium, Holland; yes, if we consider the Empire of Charles V. it would even comprise Spain, and practically the whole of the American Continent.

Since, however, von Hertling wants to go so far back, other historians can go still further back, and then we have Caesar, who, 1500 years ago, tells us that Gaul was the whole of the country west of the Rhine, and that east of the Rhine was Germany, and he supported his contention by incorporating Gaul with the Roman Empire, and by establishing Roman fortresses all along the River Rhine, beginning with Bonna, Strasbourg, Cologne, etc., in order to defend it against German invasions.

But there is another point of view which will explain much better to the American people the falsity of Hertling's assertions in claiming Alsace-Lorraine because it was included 250 years ago in the Holy Roman Empire. It is the fact that, if that assertion were accepted, then the United States, which less than 150 years ago was included in the British Empire, logically ought to belong to England; Mexico, Argentina, Colombia and the other Spanish-American republics ought to belong to Spain, and that Brazil ought to belong to Portugal.

Von Hertling adds that the French National Assembly, the constitutional representatives of the French people at that time, (March 29, 1871), by a large majority of votes expressly recognized the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. This is another of those arguments which can only originate from and be accepted by a German mind. If this statement were to hold true, then a robber who held you up at the muzzle of his gun could say that all the booty he robs you of legally belonged to him. In 1871 France was the victim, the German robber had the muzzle of his cannon directed against her very heart, and, necessarily, he was bound to give up whatever the German robber exacted.

The principal argument of von Hertling, which is also the naive argument of all other Germans to prove that the people of Alsace-Lorraine are German, is that they speak a German dialect. If this contention were true, Americans would be Englishmen, Brazilians would be Portuguese, Mexicans would be Spaniards, Belgians would be French or Dutch, Swiss would be French or German, or Italian, etc.

Alsace may speak a dialect of German interwoven with French, but its heart and soul are essentially French or Celtic, and have always been so. What better proof could be wanted than the fact that 30,000 Alsatian young men, at the beginning of the

present war, escaped from the Germans and went over to the French, with whom they are fighting against their German oppressors? Hundreds of Generals, thousands of officers in the French Army, are from Alsace-Lorraine, a larger proportion than from any other part of France.

The best answer to von Hertling is the following little Alsatian saying, which is in that very "German" dialect of which he speaks:

Vive la France!
A bas la Prusse!
D'Schwowe mien
Zuem Elasse 'nues!
Long live Louis XIV.,
Down with Prussia!
The Boches must
Get out of Alsace!

Another of those Teutonic means of proving a wrong to be right is the quotation from Carlyle. Every one knows that France and England have not always been on the best terms, and among the anti-French writers one of the most bitter was Carlyle, who most unjustly attacked France and the French Revolution.

Nobody condemns more emphatically the doings of her power-mad Kings and Emperors than Napoleon III., Napoleon I. and Napoleon III., than does republican France of today; but, if we want to have a real example of madness of power, we must go to Prussia, which, 250 years ago, contained only a few square miles, and which, under its Kings, grew by means of treacherous wars against all its neighbors, by annexing by force one country and one people after another, until, in 1871, by annexing Alsace-Lorraine, it became what is known today as the German Empire. Germany of today is nothing but Prussia, a country which has nothing in common with the German people of the time of Goethe, Schiller, Mozart, Beethoven, Kant, etc. It is this Prussianized Germany of today, which after having conquered Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, became entirely power-mad, until in August, 1914, sure of its success, it set out to conquer the whole world, including the United States.

This is why the question of Alsace-Lorraine is just as much a question for the United States as it is a question for France.

Alsace-Lorraine and all the countries on this side of the Rhine were for centuries the bulwark of Gallo-Roman civilization against the German barbarians, and Alsace-Lorraine of today again becomes the bulwark of democracy against autocracy.

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business.

At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

- D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
- T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
- A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
- E. D. H. FRASER,
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.
- V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
- J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
- THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
- DE REUS,
Consul-General for The Netherlands.
- G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
- JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
- JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.
- H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
- T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
- HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
- JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

people of Alsace-Lorraine are German, in that they speak a German dialect. If this contention were true, Americans would be Englishmen, Brazilians would be Portuguese, Mexicans would be Spaniards, Belgians would be French or Dutch, Swiss would be French, German, or Italian, etc.

Alsace may speak a dialect of German interwoven with French, but its heart and soul are essentially French or Celtic, and have always been so. What better proof could be wanted than the fact that 20,000 German young men, at the beginning of the

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS

Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	9.20	10.45	12.10	13.35	14.60
Jinshui	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	19.06	Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	9.55	11.20	12.45	14.10	15.35
Soochow	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13	19.13	Changsu	dep.	8.04	9.48	11.03	12.28	13.53	15.18	16.43
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	19.30	Yehshui	dep.	8.41	10.31	11.46	13.21	14.46	16.21	17.46

Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.15	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.00	9.25	10.40	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.20
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Sooching	dep.	7.50	9.15	10.25	15.10	16.10	17.10	18.10	19.10	Yehshui	dep.	8.45	10.35	11.50	13.25	14.50	16.25	17.50
Kashi	dep.	8.00	9.25	10.40	15.20	16.20	17.20	18.20	19.20	Changsu	dep.	9.00	10.50	12.05	13.40	15.15	16.50	18.25
Wankin	dep.	8.10	9.35	10.55	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	19.30	Yehshui	dep.	9.10	11.00	12.15	13.50	15.25	17.00	18.35
Yehshui	dep.	8.20	9.45	11.05	15.40	16.40	17.40	18.40	19.40	Changsu	dep.	9.20	11.10	12.25	14.00	15.35	17.10	18.45
Changsu	dep.	8.30	9.55	11.15	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	Yehshui	dep.	9.30	11.20	12.35	14.10	15.45	17.20	18.55
Hangchow	dep.	8.40	10.05	11.25	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00		Changsu	dep.	9.40	11.30	12.45	14.20	15.55	17.30	19.05
Zahkou	arr.	11.00								Yehshui	arr.	11.00						

The Shanghai

Chemical

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Ship	Tons	Agent
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10
Hangchow	dep.	7.20
Zahkou	arr.	9.40

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

Ship	Tons	Agent
Kiangshoo	dep.	8.25
Kiangshoo	dep.	8.50
Kiangshoo	dep.	9.15
Kiangshoo	dep.	9.40

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Ship	Tons	Agent
Zahkou	dep.	10.10
Hangchow	dep.	10.40
Kenshangmun	dep.	10.57
Konzenchiao	arr.	11.10

Partisans Of Central Powers Rule Rumania

Marghilloman Heads Cabinet And Is Expected To Temper The Teuton Rod

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The present position of Rumania appears to be that, following the resignation of the Averescu Cabinet owing to the refusal of General Averescu and all the politicians who favored Rumania's entry into the war to sign the treaty of peace proposed by the Central Powers, an attempt is now being made to form a Ministry, to make peace, from politicians who were opposed to the intervention of Rumania in the war.

M. Marghilloman, the prospective Premier, is friendly with the Germans and consequently it is thought that he may be able to obtain better terms than General Averescu.

Telegrams from Bukharest via Austria-Hungary state that M. Marghilloman opposes handing over the Dobruja to Bulgaria but would consent to it being administered jointly by the Central Powers.

Basle, March 19.—A telegram from Jassy, via Vienna, states that the Ministry formed by M. Marghilloman, the new Rumanian Premier, consists exclusively of partisans of the Central Powers.

Curfew Order Gives London Little Concern

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The inhabitants of London are little moved by the "Curfew Order," which practically closes down everything at 9.30 p.m., as it is recognised as an urgent war-measure. It is expected that shop windows will no longer be lighted and that the consumption of coal for domestic purposes will be reduced by a sixth. The train and bus services are to be curtailed to a large extent.

Maamooze Vennootschap

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual-General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM MARCH 22nd, 1918

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM 1911									
Shanghai North To Nanking—Up					(Main Line)				
STATIONS.	Local	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.
SHANGHAI									PEKING.....
NORTH.....dep.	..	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00		TIENTSIN.....
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	11.22	12.20	14.55	16.25	19.35	1.05		CENTRAL.....
WUSU.....dep.	..	12.54	13.54	15.54	19.41	20.31	2.10		CHANGCHOW.....
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	6.50	18.14	18.08	16.53	..	21.25	3.10		TIENTSIN.....
TANANFU.....dep.	8.05	14.26	16.26	18.01	..	..	..		CENTRAL.....
CHINKIANG.....dep.	8.56	15.18	17.18	18.43	..	..	4.56		PUKOW.....
NANKING.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		NANKING.....
PUKOW.....dep.	..	8.56	..	..	..	..	..		CHINKIANG.....
TANANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		TANYANG.....
TIENTSIN.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		CHANGCHOW.....
CENTRAL.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		WUSU.....
TIENTSIN.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		SOOCHOW.....
CENTRAL.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		SHANGHAI.....
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		NORTH.....
R. Restaurant Cars.									
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
WOOSUNG									SHANGHAI
FORTS.....dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	NORTH dep.
KIANGWANG.....dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWANG dep.
SHANGHAI									WOOSUNG
NORTH.....arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	FORTS.....arr.

Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY Suspension of Passenger Bookings

Owing to the outbreak of Pneumonic Plague at Nanking, the booking of passengers to and from Nanking and Chinkiang and intermediate stations, and all through bookings with Northern Railways will be temporarily suspended from the 22nd instant.

On and from tomorrow the full local service will be run between Shanghai North and Chinkiang only, with the following exceptions:—

No. 3 up, Through Express, leaving Shanghai North at 7.55 a.m. and No. 10 down fast train leaving Chinkiang at 13.30 will be cancelled.

By Order,
The TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolution I.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated expenditure for 1918, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,800,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable, in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VIII, IX and X are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary,
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 16, 1918.

International Recreation Club

42nd Gymkhana Meeting

30th March and 1st April, 1918

Entries close at 6 p.m. on MONDAY, 25th March, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

NOTICE

The Chefoo Sanitarium, Ltd., Chefoo

Medical Superintendent:
Dr. Wm. Malcolm, Health Officer.

Excellent accommodation; Fine location; Trained nurse; also a beautiful Summer Resort.

Terms: \$10 and \$8.50 per day for first ten days and \$8 and \$7 for subsequent days, Doctor's fee and Nurse inclusive. For further information apply to The Nurse in charge. The Chefoo Sanitarium, Ltd., Chefoo.

HIP SENG & CO.

21 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

DEALERS IN
HAND MADE LACES, SWATOW
DRAWN THREAD WORK, EMBROIDERIES,
Chinese Linens, silks,
pongees, pewter ware, and Foochow
lacquer and silver ware.

Have Removed
to
21 Nanking Road
from
P-566 Nanking Road.
PRICES MODERATE.

New Store!!!
JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, ETC.

No. 28 Broadway
(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokio and
Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

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A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

If you need fashionable
clothes go to

**Henry
the Tailor**

Whom the Americans call "The
Shanghai American Tailor." He
learned the art of cutting from an
American tailor who was employed in
his shop for three years. Recommended
by some of the most prominent
men both in Shanghai and other
parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hong-
kong and Shanghai Bank,
SHANGHAI

**The New Amherst Rubber
Estates, Ltd.**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the First Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai,
on Thursday, the 28th March,
1918, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from the 22nd
March to 28th March, 1918, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th March, 1918.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

JUST ARRIVED

Flashlight Batteries

New stock of
batteries for
flashlight lamps
just arrived
from America



Also large stock
of the famous
"Eveready"
flashlight lamps
in all sizes

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Telephone 778

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800



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AND

LISTING MACHINES

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THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The
Prest-O-Lite

Battery

is well and favorably
known wherever automobiles
are used.

SERVICE STATION:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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LITHOGRAPHERS

SHANGHAI PRESS, LTD.
384 Haskell Road
TEL. North 2882

NOTICE.

Mr. Yue Ching Fong, manager of S. Yunn Chong, Coal Merchant, left this firm on 2 Moon 2 day, and is succeeded by Mr. Van Deh Chow. The business will continue the same as usual.

S. YUNN CHONG,
No. 12, Dixwell Road.

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy,
modernized—invites your inspection
of their Prime Quality Tientsin Car-
pets. Made from the finest, fadeless,
camel wool, procurable only in the
carpet district of Tientsin. These car-
pets are beautifully designed, either
in foreign or Chinese patterns, and
the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home
This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify
your home, bring out expressions of
admiration from your guests, and the
cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality
from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's
right on the road.

Are you suffering from rheumatism
or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH
and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations
from doctors, 15 years' experience
in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

**The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco
Company, Limited**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the
Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Office
of the undersigned (No. 1 The
Bund) on Thursday, the 28th
March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts, for the year
ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 21st to
the 28th March, 1918, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family
or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 453

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let a small cosy room facing
South, with closed in verandah.
Very suitable for the summer.

25 DOLLARS monthly; large
furnished attic room, separate bath-
room and verandah, facing south,
electric light and gas. Apply to
Box 465; THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO: To let, a part-
furnished bungalow, facing sea,
tennis court, large verandah. Apply
to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Steriographer-typist for
office; easy work and hours. State
experience, salary wanted. Address
to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED an American first-class
engineer for an Auto Garage who
is also able to bring an Ai Chinese
fitter. Applications together with
terms and references to be sent to
Neutral Garage, Tsingtao.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, petitions,
letters, legal documents advertise-
ments, and commercial documents,
etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-
yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D.,
159 Haining Road, opposite West
End Lane.

ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor. Private
Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court
Builder. Experienced in all Types
of ASPHALTIC Work. The
most Hygienic, dust-proof and per-
manent treatment for roadways,
paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE
Guaranteed to give satisfaction
Add. 373-8 Markham Road.
Tel. West 522.

JUST ARRIVED

Finlon Haddocks
\$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the
oldest lager beer brewery
in the United States.

Try it once and you will
buy it always!

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 639.

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government
Smelting Works, Wuchang
Tel. address "HUPEH MINE"

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC American business
man, possessing initiative, tact and
judgment; is open for engagement in
any suitable capacity. Apply to Box
456, THE CHINA PRESS.

RUSSIAN LADY, of good appear-
ance and comports, seeks posi-
tion as housekeeper or lady's com-
panion. Willing to travel. Good
dress-maker and hard working.
Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA
PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LADY desires to teach
French. Would accept opportunity
as travelling companion. Please
apply to Box 416, THE CHINA
PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to
proceed to London, is open to accept
business commissions from Ameri-
can or British firms and individuals.
Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA
PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One full-sized bill-
iard table, only privately used, in
excellent condition, with cues, balls,
board, lights, etc. all complete, at
Tls. 550. Price new, Tls. 1,200.
For inspection, trial, apply to Box
462, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: One 5-seater tour-
ing-car, 4 cylinders, "Sunbeam,"
British made, in excellent condition;
owner leaving shortly. For particu-
lars, apply to Box 463, THE
CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Indian motor-cycle,
single-speed, twin-cylinder, Bosch
Magneto, 7 h.p.; also side-car frame
and spare wheel. Price \$300.
Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE: Comfortable house-
boat, recently overhauled, 4 bunks,
complete with sail, etc. and ready
for immediate use. Offers wanted.
Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE: Cleveland motor-
cycle, 2 1/2 h.p., single-cylinder (as
new). Best offer over \$275.00.
Apply 37 Muirhead Road (5.30
p.m.)

FOR SALE: One "Baby Indian"
motor-cycle, single-cylinder, in good
condition and perfect running order.
Price cheap. Apply to Box 458,
THE CHINA PRESS.

When you think
of

China's Richest Province,

Think of Szechuen,

and you will also

think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West

China.

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